

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 64

COURTESY ISSUE MAY DEFEAT GREY LETTER'S EFFECT

Propaganda Said to Emanate
From Apologists of White
House Tends, It Is Said, to
Hold Up Action on Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Apologists of the Administration, White House attaches, and inspired writers who claim so-called information derived from the "highest officials," have, within the last few days, launched a persistent campaign to convey the impression to the country that the publication of the Grey letter of- fended the President of the United States.

Every inference and innuendo to this effect carries the implication that the letter was a breach of diplomatic etiquette, that in some subtle, inexplicable fashion it constituted interference in American domestic affairs, and that it was a discourtesy to President Wilson, "who had not been consulted."

Now the most significant feature of the entire attempt to confuse the issue is that the propaganda was not launched until two or three days after the appearance of the letter in print. As a matter of fact, Democrats of high standing were the first to congratulate Viscount Grey on what they considered the performance of a service to his country and to the United States in explaining a situation which admittedly had become be- fogged through consistent misrep- resentation on both sides of the Atlantic.

President Clearly Displeased

There seems to be little doubt that President Wilson is displeased, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, yesterday declaring that the President had not been consulted on the matter.

On one thing there is general agreement. It was not the publication of the letter, but its contents, apparently, that offended. The fact that Viscount Grey, though he has to all intents and purposes severed his connection with the British Embassy in Washington, is still in the diplomatic blue book as British Ambassador on Special Mission, is the technicality on which the insinuations are founded.

The real grievance is of quite a different character. Viscount Grey, in explaining to the British people the character and constitutional functions of the United States Senate, explained the character of the Peace Treaty and League of Nations controversy, and intimated that there was something more than opposition to Mr. Wilson involved, and declared at the same time that reservations would be acceptable to the other powers and the adoption of these would not be regarded as a "breach of faith," in view of President Wilson's engagements at Paris.

Now throughout the fight the President's adherents have raised this question of "breach of faith," have insisted that reservations were unacceptable to the Allies, that they would de- valuate the covenant, and so on. The fact that the Grey statement, coming from a personage of such prestige, knocked practically all those argu- ments into the proverbial cocked hat was unquestionably, it is asserted, the cause of the displeasure.

View in Diplomatic Circles

It is insisted here that if Viscount Grey had said that any reservations to the Treaty were unacceptable, and that the President's agreements at Paris were binding on the Senate, the question of lack of diplomatic courtesy would not have been raised.

The consensus of opinion in diplomatic circles in Washington is that Viscount Grey has in no way trans- gressed the amenities of diplomatic usage. They could not see by what stretch of the imagination his state- ment to the British people could be construed as interference "in the domestic affairs of the United States."

Like many other envoys who have not been able to see the President for months, to their extreme embar- rassment, Viscount Grey made every effort to see Mr. Wilson, but the privilege was denied. In private conference with senators of both parties, he ex- pressed his view and that of his government, and in the interest of his mission he learned and grasped the true facts of the situation.

On his return home he found the situation was misunderstood and that there was a certain amount of popu- lar animus against the United States due to the misunderstanding, and he placed the facts before his country.

Nothing shows the feebleness, if not the insincerity, of the entire attempt to confuse the issue better than the precedents mentioned in connection with the Grey incident. Some pretend to see a far-fetched similarity between it and the incident which led to the recall of Lord Sackville-West in the Cleveland Administration.

Diplomatists Restless

The position of diplomatists in Washington has not been an easy one in present months. There has been practically a closed door to the ordi- nary avenues of diplomatic exchange. President Wilson was not in a position to receive any newly-appointed representatives of foreign govern- ments. Not only their official status, but their usefulness, was affected. There are at least five such representa- tives now in Washington who have not been able to see President Wilson.

It is true that they can visit at the

State Department and discuss matters with Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, but throughout the Administra- tion it is recognized that the Presi- dent was his own secretary in fact, and especially on large matters of in- ternational policy. For a large part of the "interim," Secretary Lan- sing himself did not see the President, and in the case of the Versailles Treaty, he apparently followed the route that it was a matter for the President. But the President was not available.

PROGRESS OF THE PAISLEY ELECTION

Mr. Asquith Goes for Personal
Canvass and at Meeting Is
Helped by Sir John Simon—
Mr. Smillie Aids J. M. Biggar

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday)—H. H. Asquith, the Liberal candidate in the borough of Paisley by-election, yesterday went in for personal canvassing, which is rather a novel ex- perience for a former Premier. He also addressed dinner-hour meetings at several works, spoke to some busi- ness men in the afternoon and had a large public meeting at night, being ably helped by Sir John Simon. The Labor candidate, J. M. Biggar, has had the assistance of Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, and there is, there- fore, no lack of intellectual ability on either side.

Mr. Asquith's support is very con- fident, but Mr. Biggar is certainly a "tough proposition" with the promised support of the Irishmen and the local Discharged Soldiers and Sailors So- ciety and other groups.

All the candidates are steadily angling for the votes of the "Sphinx" of Paisley, namely the women elec- torate, and Lady Bonham Carter, whose clever speeches have been one of the features of the election, is working hard for her father on this line. Meanwhile Mr. Asquith con- tinues to outline his "Paisley pro- gram," adhering to his method of dealing with one subject in one speech.

No Great Interest Shown in Paisley

His candidature is being freely com- pared with Mr. Gladstone's famous Midlothian campaign. It remains as difficult as ever to forecast the result, though there still seems a general agreement that the issue lies between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Biggar. It is note- worthy that the election does not seem to rouse so keen an interest in Paisley itself as it is doing throughout the country.

Mr. Asquith's meetings are crowded and enthusiastic but one would like to know how many of the audience come from outside the constituency al- together. Mr. Biggar's meetings are also crowded.

One interesting opinion expressed by a canvasser to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was that the ingrained Liberalism of Paisley, stimulated as it was by Mr. Asquith's candidature, would rally to the former Premier some of the younger working men eager to seize the opportunity of making Paisley his- toric, and it is true that both of Mr. Asquith's opponents are appealing to their audiences not to be led away by this reasoning.

Increase in Bank Deposits

Addressing the business men yester- day, Mr. Asquith made a closely-reas- oned financial analysis and showed that the actual increase in deposits in the banks, as compared with 1914, was £1,100,000,000, which represented entirely loans advanced by the banks to their customers or the State.

The share of this, fairly attributable to the increased advance in trade, was £300,000,000, he declared, and they were left with £800,000,000 advanced by banks to the government without a proportionate increase in the supply of commodities.

That was the crucial feature of the situation. They had had a rise in prices, a rise in wages and a greater demand for currency in circulation. The seriousness of the situation could not be exaggerated, but it was a com- plete fallacy to attribute the higher prices to an inflation of currency. Both were not a cause but a conse- quence, arising from the enormous in- crease in the state's borrowing.

Lord Haldane's Opinion

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The borough of Paisley by-election, following upon Spen Valley, makes it clearer that Liberalism and Labor are as antagonistic at present as Toryism and Labor, and in today's Daily Her- ald, the Labor newspaper, Lord Hal- dane bluntly states that it is plainly impossible that Liberalism and Labor can be got to work together. Lord Haldane, H. H. Asquith and Viscount Grey have hitherto been regarded as the three leaders of independent Lib- eralism.

YARMOUTH RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Black Star Line steamship Yarmouth, whose cargo of liquor was seized, but not unloaded, by federal prohibition agents when she was towed back to this port for repairs after having sailed for Cuba, has been released by authorities here on advice from Washington. It is expected that the Yarmouth may proceed to Havana with her un- touched cargo this week.

CONFERENCE CALL BY MR. HITCHCOCK

Purpose Is to Learn Attitude of
Democratic Senators on Treaty
Reservations—Sentiment Al-
tered, He Says, by Grey Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mobilization of the Administration forces for what, it is hoped, will prove to be the last battle for the ratifica- tion of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant started yesterday, when Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, returned from his trip to Nebraska to survey the situa- tion in the Senate and make his dis- positions accordingly.

Immediately on his arrival, Mr. Hitchcock called a conference of Dem- ocratic senators for tomorrow, the purpose of which will be to ascertain what the attitude of the rank and file is toward the acceptance of reserva- tions, in order to secure ratification of the Treaty with the least possible delay. While Senator Hitchcock as- serted that many of his colleagues on the minority side were anxious to dis- pose of the Treaty and the League is- sues on the basis of a compromise on reservations, he submitted that few of them would agree to such a "sur- render" as would be involved in the acceptance of the Lodge program.

Senator Hitchcock on Grey Letter

Closely questioned as to the effect of the Grey letter, the minority spokes- man declared that it had unquestion- ably changed sentiment among the Democratic senators regarding reser- vations. He told of a conference that he had with Viscount Grey before the latter's departure from the United States, and said that he learned at that time that Great Britain would not oppose the Lodge reservations but that the British Ambassador felt that the dominions would object to the Lenroot reservation, which, under certain cir- cumstances, would practically dis- franchise them in the League as- sembly.

Senator Hitchcock, contrary to the position taken by some attaches of the White House, completely absolved Viscount Grey of any breach of dip- lomacy.

"I think the Grey letter was written for several purposes," said Mr. Hitch- cock. "One of the reasons was that of quieting the feeling in Great Britain against the United States. Another purpose was to bring about ratifica- tion here by indicating that Great Britain had no objections to the Lodge reservations. Nearly every one under- stood that."

Votes of British Colonies

"I talked with Lord Grey before he left for England. I understood that Great Britain did not ask for six votes in the League, and hadn't any particu- lar interest in the subject. It might embarrass her with her colonies, however, if the colonies were disfranchised. To declare that the United States would not be bound by any decision or any action in which the colonies took part, is equivalent to disfranchising them."

"How do you regard the publication of the Grey letter in England?"

"It was a very extraordinary thing for a British official to come out in the papers the way Lord Grey did. He did it for a purpose. He could not do it here. He observed the proprieties while in this country. It has the appearance of being done to placate British feeling against the United States. I do not consider it a discourtesy to this country."

Asked if he thought the Treaty would be ratified, Mr. Hitchcock said that it largely depended on whether or not the Lodge forces would offer a compromise, or insist on a "sur- render."

"I do not know what will happen," the Senator said. "There is a good deal of division of sentiment among the Democrats, and we can tell better as to the final outcome after our meet- ing Saturday. Many senators favor a compromise, but not very many are in favor of a surrender. Acceptance of the Lodge program would be a surrender."

No word from the White House re- garding the President's attitude on reservations had reached Senator Hitchcock yesterday. Oscar Under- wood (D.), Senator from Alabama, as- serted that the chances for ratifica- tion were better than at any previous time. He expressed the view that no communication would come from the President ahead of the launching of the fight.

Irreconcilables Plan to Filibuster

The "irreconcilables" conferred yester- day for two hours on plans for filib-ustering against the Treaty. They declared later that they would not permit a vote on ratification if cloture were adopted and debate was limited by the Senate.

The possibility of having cloture in- voked in the first instance was dis- pelled by the Rules Committee of the Senate, however. At a meeting of the committee, the resolution for cloture on all measures that were introduced several weeks ago by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, and F. B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, were referred to a sub-committee that was instructed to report back to the full committee later on the advisability of limiting debate on all measures be-

GERMAN BUILDINGS AT ALEXANDRETTA

Outcome of War Has Frustrated
German Interests That Threat-
ened Earlier to Control the
Trade on Baghdad Railway

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The committee of the society formed for the purpose of constructing a large port out of the Syrian coast town of Alexandretta has recently arrived there. When the exten- sion works are completed, there is no doubt that the port will be consid- erably larger than that at Beirut. Begun by the Germans before the outbreak of the war, the work will be recom- menced shortly, 1000 workmen being put to the task.

There is no doubt that the German scheme during the war was to domi- nate Alexandretta, and through this port, the trade of Aleppo and north- ern Syria. For this purpose they had constructed a magnificent station on the line from Constantinople to Bagh- dad, employing large numbers of war prisoners to bore a tunnel through the mountain which rises close to the station. By means of this tunnel, the route to Aleppo, a city of some 125,000 inhabitants, would have been consid- erably curtailed.

Aleppo, only second in significance to Alexandretta in the German objec- tive, has risen to some considerable importance in the matter of trade, be- ing one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, carrying on much of the commerce between Europe and the East. As such, under the influence of German domination, the trade be- tween Constantinople and Baghdad would have been gradually, if not en- tirely, diverted to German interests.

The work done during the war, how- ever, on the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, did not meet with great suc- cess. Before the tunneling had pro- ceeded to a depth of half a kilometer, a great stream of water commenced to gush out of the mountain, impeding the work to such an extent that the project had to be eventually aban- doned. Other attempts were also made from all sides of the mountain, but water in large quantities was met with everywhere, rendering the un- dertaking quite impossible.

Aware of these difficulties and fail- ures, and considering that the water from the mountain is still flowing, the French authorities have decided to take a different route. This will go via Antioch, and involve a journey of only nine hours. The engineers and other personnel of the society in charge of the new undertaking, have as already pointed out, recently ar- rived at Alexandretta, and made the necessary plans for proceeding with the work immediately. Another rail- way is also approaching completion, whereby Aleppo will gain direct com- munication with Alexandretta.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF
WAR AWARDS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To prevent slighting of enlisted men in the award of war honors, B. F. Welby (D.), Representative from Ohio, has introduced a bill to authorize ap- pointment of two impartial boards to sit in judgment on such awards, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and the other by the Sec- retary of War.

"There is no greater autocracy than among our military and naval officers in time of war," said Mr. Welby, "and the chasm between the officers and enlisted men is so great that it is im- possible for them to give the proper recognition to the enlisted men."

MARSHAL FOCH JOINS
RANKS OF IMMORTALS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mar- shal Ferdinand Foch, leader of the al- lied armies in the final victorious stages of the world war, today joined the ranks of Immortals. Marshal Foch was received by the French Academy at 3 p. m. today in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 26, 1907, under Post Office No. 374, at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 6, 1920

Business and Finance.....Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....5
Copper Stocks' Market Position.....5
Increased Cost of Necessities.....5
Big Setback for Iron and Steel.....5
Large Volume of New Financing.....5
London Opinion on Exchange Rates.....5
Shoe Buyers.....5
Education.....Page 14
Wisconsin School Inquiry.....5
Recent British Conferences.....5
College Oratory.....5
Day Apprentice School in Dublin.....5
Burnham Salary Scale Accepted.....5
Egyptian Schools and Milner Mission.....5
Education Notes.....5
Editorials.....Page 16
Australia.....5
The Physician and the Health Officer.....5
The Middle Class Union.....5
American Studies in England.....5
The Sandwiches of Old.....5
Notes and Comments.....5
General News.....5
Glass Financial Plan Maintained by Mr. Houston.....1
Progress of the Paisley Election.....1
Conference Call by Mr. Hitchcock.....1
Fixing of Sugar Price Denied.....1
German Buildings at Alexandretta.....1
Courtesy Issues May Defeat Grey Letter's Effect.....1
Demand to Be Sent to Berlin.....1
Parties Slight Them, Say Women.....1
Plans of French Financial Minister.....1
Religious Issue Dominates Trial.....1
Protection for School Children.....1
I. W. W. Declares Itself Communist.....1
Waste Charged in Speech-Printing.....1

GERMAN BUILDINGS AT ALEXANDRETTA

Outcome of War Has Frustrated
German Interests That Threat-
ened Earlier to Control the
Trade on Baghdad Railway

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The committee of the society formed for the purpose of constructing a large port out of the Syrian coast town of Alexandretta has recently arrived there. When the exten- sion works are completed, there is no doubt that the port will be consid- erably larger than that at Beirut. Begun by the Germans before the outbreak of the war, the work will be recom- menced shortly, 1000 workmen being put to the task.

There is no doubt that the German scheme during the war was to domi- nate Alexandretta, and through this port, the trade of Aleppo and north- ern Syria. For this purpose they had constructed a magnificent station on the line from Constantinople to Bagh- dad, employing large numbers of war prisoners to bore a tunnel through the mountain which rises close to the station. By means of this tunnel, the route to Aleppo, a city of some 125,000 inhabitants, would have been consid- erably curtailed.

Aleppo, only second in significance to Alexandretta in the German objec- tive, has risen to some considerable importance in the matter of trade, be- ing one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, carrying on much of the commerce between Europe and the East. As such, under the influence of German domination, the trade be- tween Constantinople and Baghdad would have been gradually, if not en- tirely, diverted to German interests.

The work done during the war, how- ever, on the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, did not meet with great suc- cess. Before the tunneling had pro- ceeded to a depth of half a kilometer, a great stream of water commenced to gush out of the mountain, impeding the work to such an extent that the project had to be eventually aban- doned. Other attempts were also made from all sides of the mountain, but water in large quantities was met with everywhere, rendering the un- dertaking quite impossible.

Aware of these difficulties and fail- ures, and considering that the water from the mountain is still flowing, the French authorities have decided to take a different route. This will go via Antioch, and involve a journey of only nine hours. The engineers and other personnel of the society in charge of the new undertaking, have as already pointed out, recently ar- rived at Alexandretta, and made the necessary plans for proceeding with the work immediately. Another rail- way is also approaching completion, whereby Aleppo will gain direct com- munication with Alexandretta.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF
WAR AWARDS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To prevent slighting of enlisted men in the award of war honors, B. F. Welby (D.), Representative from Ohio, has introduced a bill to authorize ap- pointment of two impartial boards to sit in judgment on such awards, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and the other by the Sec- retary of War.

"There is no greater autocracy than among our military and naval officers in time of war," said Mr. Welby, "and the chasm between the officers and enlisted men is so great that it is im- possible for them to give the proper recognition to the enlisted men."

MARSHAL FOCH JOINS
RANKS OF IMMORTALS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mar- shal Ferdinand Foch, leader of the al- lied armies in the final victorious stages of the world war, today joined the ranks of Immortals. Marshal Foch was received by the French Academy at 3 p. m. today in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 26, 1907, under Post Office No. 374, at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 6, 1920

Business and Finance.....Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....5
Copper Stocks' Market Position.....5
Increased Cost of Necessities.....5
Big Setback for Iron and Steel.....5
Large Volume of New Financing.....5
London Opinion on Exchange Rates.....5
Shoe Buyers.....5
Education.....Page 14
Wisconsin School Inquiry.....5
Recent British Conferences.....5
College Oratory.....5
Day Apprentice School in Dublin.....5
Burnham Salary Scale Accepted.....5
Egyptian Schools and Milner Mission.....5
Education Notes.....5
Editorials.....Page 16
Australia.....5
The Physician and the Health Officer.....5
The Middle Class Union.....5
American Studies in England.....5
The Sandwiches of Old.....5
Notes and Comments.....5
General News.....5
Glass Financial Plan Maintained by Mr. Houston.....1
Progress of the Paisley Election.....1
Conference Call by Mr. Hitchcock.....1
Fixing of Sugar Price Denied.....1
German Buildings at Alexandretta.....1
Courtesy Issues May Defeat Grey Letter's Effect.....1
Demand to Be Sent to Berlin.....1
Parties Slight Them, Say Women.....1
Plans of French Financial Minister.....1
Religious Issue Dominates Trial.....1
Protection for School Children.....1
I. W. W. Declares Itself Communist.....1
Waste Charged in Speech-Printing.....1

RESIGNATION OF FOOD MINISTER IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Current rumors have been resolved by the Press Association's announcement that G. H. Roberts, Labor member of the Cabinet and Food Minister, has resigned but has been asked to recon- sider the matter.

FIXING OF SUGAR PRICE IS DENIED

Attorney-General of the United
States, in Reply to House of
Representatives, Explains Lack
of Prosecutions in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Four questions asked of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on December 18, last, about the fixing of a price of 17 and 18 cents a pound for Louisiana sugar, were answered yesterday by Mr. Palmer substantially as follows:

First—Whether he ever approved a price of 17 cents for yellow clarified and 18 cents for plantation granulated sugar. The reply stated that Mr. Palmer neither made, assented to, nor approved such prices.

Second—Upon what authority of law he fixed or agreed to fix such prices. In view of his answer to the first question, Mr. Palmer said he did not deem an answer necessary to the second question.

Third—Whether it has been usual for the Attorney-General, in advance of legal action, to render an official opinion in relation to United States criminal statutes and notify possible violators of his interpretation of them, and whether he notified Louisiana planters to that effect. As to the first question, Mr. Palmer replied that it had not been done to his knowledge, and as to the second question, he said that he never had notified Louisiana planters they would not be prosecuted if they sold sugar at the prices stated.

Fourth—What were the facts on which the prices of 17 and 18 cents were based, and how were they obtained? Mr. Palmer answered that the United States district attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, had before him the fact that Louisiana sugar was selling in the open market at from 20 to 27 cents a pound, that the crop was only 40 per cent of normal, and the price rapidly mounting. He believed these facts would be taken into considera- tion by the courts in determining any prosecutions, and that prosecutions brought in disregard of such facts would offer no prospect of eventual success.

Mr. Palmer then gave copies of tele- grams exchanged last November be- tween him and the district attorney at New Orleans, in which the latter official stated that after prolonged conferences with the planters, he was convinced that 17 and 18 cents rep- resented their extreme concession, and this was reasonable in view of the whole situation. The reply of Mr. Palmer said that he considered the prices rather high, but proposed that an agreement in writing be made which could be used as prima facie evidence against planters and refiners if higher prices than those stated were charged.

"These telegrams do not mean," Mr. Palmer said, "that we fixed the price, but that the Department of Justice was willing to concede that prosecu- tions would be ineffectual if based upon a contention that any prices less than 17 and 18 cents were ex- cessive prices under the Lever act."

Flour Prices Drop

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel at the local market yesterday, the collapse in foreign exchange and the slump in the wheat market being given as the cause. Yesterday's quotation—\$13.75 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks—is the lowest price standard flour had been selling for this year.

Storage Eggs Decline

NEW YORK, New York—Victims of the high cost of living were en- couraged yesterday when market re- ports showed that eggs recently put in cold storage at 50 cents a dozen were being thrown on the market at prices ranging downward from 45 to 11 cents, wholesale. The decrease in cold storage egg prices was explained as being due to the fact that the expected European demand for eggs did not fully develop.

VALUE OF PORTUGUESE ESCUDO

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—In view of the financial stringency in which Portugal has been involved for some time, it is noteworthy that the Portuguese escudo or milreis, which is nominally worth \$1.08 or 4s. 5 1/2d. in English money, and was worth almost 4s. before the war, fell to 1s. 4d. re- cently when the government resorted to the consortium.

NEW BELGIAN WAR MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—Emile Janson, a Liberal deputy, has been elected Minister of War for Belgium.

GLASS FINANCIAL PLAN MAINTAINED BY MR. HOUSTON

New Secretary of Treasury to
Oppose Further Loans to Eu-
rope—Senator Smoot Urges
Restoration of Gold Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only private initiative and the res- toration of large-scale production can overcome the unfavorable financial and economic situation which exists in Europe today, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, declared yesterday in his first formal talk since assuming his new duties. The res- toration of normal conditions abroad, the Secretary asserted, must necessarily be a slow process, the completion of which may take the best part of a generation.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, a recognized financial authority, yester- day discussed the foreign exchange situation, the recent slump in which is being felt at primary markets in the United States. The Utah Senator declared that "an avalanche had come" and that temporary suspension of foreign trade could not be avoided.

If economic stability is to be re- stored, the Senator said, the people of the world "must quit spending and go to work producing and saving." The situation throughout the world, he urged, is rendered worse than it should be through an orgy of specu- lation, spending, and get-rich-quick enterprises.

Secretary Houston said he was in accord with the policy of his prede- cessor, Carter Glass, that further loans from the United States to European nations were not to be considered at this time. As for domestic taxation, he is discussing with his subordinates the best methods of replacing the revenue which will be lost if the ex- cess profits tax is eliminated. An in- crease in income taxes may be ap- proved as one method.

Senator Smoot took sharp issue with the policy of stabilization of exchange through international agreements such as was proposed recently by Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado.

Says Tide Must Turn

"The international exchange and trade situation simply shows once more that the current is not flowing all flow in one direction," said Senator Smoot. "The gold has flowed to us, and we are inflated with both gold and paper. Europe is inflated with paper. The world has \$250,000,000,000 of paper money out. France alone has \$7,360,000,000 of uncovered paper. Is it hard to explain why the franc is so cheap?"

"The sudden widespread agitation about the suspension of foreign trade owing to the depression of European exchange is mostly the realization of what some people must have known must happen. The inevitable is upon us; that is all."

"It is trite and anything but sensa- tional, but it is everlastingly true, that the only thing to save the world is for people to quit spending and go to working, producing and saving. No- thing else will correct the exchange situation. If Europe doesn't produce what it uses and something to ex- change for what it must buy outside Europe, it must pay in gold; and it hasn't the gold. It must go to work and saving; and it has no disposi- tion to do so. Neither does this country, for that matter. The people in Europe got, during the war, into the mental habit of relying on their gov- ernments to take care of them. If there wasn't food enough, the govern- ments would bring it forward from abroad. That cannot go on any longer, but the people are still relying upon it to continue."

"There is a perfect orgy of specu- lation, spending, get-rich-quick enter- prise. A mania for extravagance is everywhere. People who never had anything before, but who have it now, are wildly spending without thought of the morrow."

Lending Must End

"We have come to the end of efforts to correct the inequalities in exchange through international financial ar- rangements. For a European govern- ment to maintain its exchange at a figure above that dictated by the few operations of commerce, means that, in one form or another, we must lend it the money with which to pay its balances due on this side. That can- not go on any longer."

In a short time will not be able to pay for food exported from the United States, this will cause a decrease in the demand for supplies from this country, and the United States will have to absorb the surplus. This will naturally result in lower prices for the products, and lower prices for live stock.

"When these lower prices will come I do not know. There has already been a big slump in the provision market and some drop has occurred in the live-stock market."

"The European demand for food from the United States is normally heavy, but of late it is greatly diminished, partly on account of the difference in exchange, which had previously taken place and partly on account of the lack of money. We could sell great quantities of goods in Europe if we could give one or two or three years' time, but since we have to pay cash on the hoof for live stock this is manifestly out of the question. If live-stock prices come down, food prices will come down, because live stock is the raw material for our finished product."

Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Co., said that the break in foreign exchange had already affected the live-stock market and that if exchange declined still more there would be a further break in the market.

"Hog and pork prices can't do anything else but come down, temporarily at least, in the face of the drop in foreign exchange," commented W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Growers Association. Mr. Carmichael said that hog production in this country was in excess of local needs, that some had to be exported, that when export was seriously diminished supply backed up in the country and, supply being then greater than the demand, the tendency was for prices to fall.

Conference Action Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the Foreign Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said yesterday that if the European nations concluded to recommend an informal international conference, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States would doubtless feel itself obligated to send a delegation, but such delegates would, of course, be bound to act within the limitations of the letter of Carter Glass, former Secretary of the Treasury, and the recommendations of the national committee on European finance.

PLANS OF FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER

Mr. Francois-Marsal Issues Statement Asking Parliamentary Support for His Policy

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Negotiations relative to the exchange situation with the principal allied nations would be facilitated if the necessary efforts were made by France to restrict expenditure, both public and private, said Frederick Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance, in a statement issued tonight and addressed to the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The statement, which was most comprehensive, asked parliamentary support for his policy, which he said was along the line pursued by his predecessor.

New efforts to cut down appropriations in 1920 should be made, the Minister asserted, and the "habits contracted during the war must be overcome." Expenditures, even for the most interesting subjects, must be brought within the strictest limits possible, and whatever the present results of cutting down appropriations might be, the resources of the State must be increased by a considerable proportion. The most urgent task was the consideration and adoption of new fiscal measures while improving the system of assessing and collecting outstanding taxes.

"As these new measures should be voted at the earliest possible moment," the statement said, "I am submitting in a letter to the committee certain modifications of importance to the Budget Bill introduced by Louis Klotz, former Minister of Finance, notably as regards surtaxes on war profits and the tax on the fortunes which were increased during the war. These matters should be communicated to all members of Parliament."

Mr. Francois-Marsal declares no financial agreements have as yet been concluded with allied or neutral countries, and affirms the determination of the government to obtain payment of reparations in full from Germany.

OFFICERS NAMED OF FRENCH COMMISSIONS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—All the permanent commissions of the Chamber of Deputies have been fully organized, and the ranks of the officers elected will be published in tomorrow's "Journal Officiel" and also announced from the Chamber tribune.

Raoul Peret was elected president of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, Gen. Edward de Castelnau president of the Commission on the Army, Jules Cels president of the Commission on Public Works, Charles Guernier president of the Commission on Merchant Marine, Louis Puech president of the Commission on Commerce, and Mr. Haude president of the Commission on Customs.

FORMER GERMAN SHIPS SOLD

PANAMA, Panama—Sale of the former German steamships Gen. G. W. Goethals, Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Gen. C. F. Hidge, and Gen. C. H. Ernst, to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company by the United States Shipping Board was announced here yesterday. The purchase price of the ships was given as \$750,000.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE DOMINATES TRIAL

Knights of Columbus Official Denies His Organization Is a Secret Society, but Says It Fights Socialism as Menace

By a special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Practically the entire session in the Socialist assemblymen's trial yesterday was spent in cross-examining and reexamining Peter W. Collins, of the Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic organization. Asked by Seymour Stedman, counsel for the suspended members, if he did not belong to a secret society whose object was opposition to the Socialist Party, Mr. Collins stated that the Knights of Columbus was not a secret society nor an oath-bound organization, but that it considered Socialism one of the most insidious menaces to the American Constitution and for that reason, he declared, it was devoting a part of its energy to combating Socialism.

John B. Stanchfield, for the committee, read a signed article from the Socialist newspaper, the New York Call, of February 10, 1912, disparaging the uniform of American soldiers and advising the reader to spit on it, and saying of the United States flag, "To hell with your flag," and finishing with "Down with the Stars and Stripes; run up the red flag of humanity." Mr. Stedman declared that the article represented the views of the contributor, not of the newspaper.

The Socialist Referendum

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, a member of the Judiciary Committee, brought to the notice of the committee an article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on February 3 last, stating that the Socialist Party by a referendum had adopted a minority report on international relations and thus supported the third, or Moscow, international. Mr. Stedman said he had no information on the subject and before accepting even The Christian Science Monitor on so important a report, he would have it confirmed.

Mr. Stanchfield announced that without a doubt he would finish his case on Tuesday next. Mr. Stedman stated that the suspended assemblymen would appear as witnesses, and informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had secured reservations for Morris Hillquit's return from Saranac Lake on Tuesday, and that in all probability he could finish his rebuttal in a week or 10 days. The hearing adjourned yesterday until Tuesday morning.

Article Quoted From The Call

John B. Stanchfield opened for the committee by reading an article from The New York Call, entitled, "Respect the Uniform—Honor the Flag!" by Richard Perin, which in one place said, "Honor the uniform? Oh, surely! Honor the trappings and the goings along with which they are dressing up their weak-minded scabs, honor the uniform which has the power to transform a decent but ignorant boy of the working class into an unthinkable savage who would, if ordered to do so by a superior in rank, shoot down his aged father or kill his sister's unborn child with a bayonet thrust, should they happen to be on strike and crying aloud for a little more bread, warmer clothing and better shelter. Honor the uniform? No; spit on it. Make it a shame and a reproach, until a worker who wears it will not dare to show his face among decent working people."

And again: "If I had been Samuel Gompers when he was reproached by the capitalists for placing his foot on the American flag I would have answered: 'Yes, I trampled on it, and more than that, I spit upon your flag, not mine. I loathe the Stars and Stripes, once the symbol of liberty for all, but now the stripes represent the bloody stripes left by your lash on the back of the worker, and the stars the bullet and bayonet wounds in his breast. To hell with your flag.'"

Praise for Red Flag

"There is and can be but one flag for which an intelligent workingman can have any respect; the flag of humanity, the flag of human brotherhood, the red flag of the working class. It stands for justice, for equality of opportunity, for the abolition of the war, the end of oppression and exploitation, for carefree childhood, for glorious unfettered manhood and womanhood, and for honored and protected old age."

"When the red flag flies above our homes and our Nation, we shall honor it and love it. But until it does we refuse to recognize or respect any flag which is merely the symbol of and protects some national section of international capitalism. Down with the Stars and Stripes. Run up the red flag of humanity."

Seymour Stedman, for the Socialists, inquired whether, in a charge against the Democratic or Republican Party, it would be competent to say that Attorney-General Bell, of Colorado, said "To Hell with the Constitution and to Hell with the flag" when he was leading the strikers in Telluride.

United States Attorney Quoted

Mr. Stanchfield asserted that if, when he was minority leader, he had heard a member of the Assembly make such a remark, he would have demanded that he be expelled.

Mr. Stedman retorted that on November 17, 1917, at a trial in New York State, D. B. Lucey, United States Attorney for the northern district of the State, had said, "To Hell with the Constitution; our Nation is in peril!"

Mr. Stedman also declared that the article quoted from The New York Call represented the opinion not of the newspaper, but of the writer of the article.

Mr. Stedman obtained from Peter

W. Collins, in cross-examination, admissions of approval of some of the milder pronouncements of Socialism, but the witness declared that some of them were merely put in the platform as molasses to catch the flies, but were not Socialism. When asked if he was a member of a secret organization which had for its object opposition to Socialism, he replied that he belonged to the Knights of Columbus, which felt that it was necessary to fight "what it considers one of the most insidious menaces to the cause of the American Constitution and patriotism and the American flag; and, therefore, it is devoting a part of its energy in combating Socialism."

Mr. Stedman objected to the answer, which was long, and counsel argued it out, and the chairman, Louis M. Martin, said that Wednesday's record was in such a chaotic condition that no one could read or understand it. To which Mr. Stedman replied: "I believe it. If you ask a question calling for an answer, yes or no, he makes a speech."

Roman Catholics in Germany

Mr. Stedman endeavored to get Mr. Collins to admit that certain acts of Socialists were to be commended. One such instance was in reference to the action German Socialists took with regard to enfranchising Roman Catholics. The questions and answers were as follows:

Q.—Now, Mr. Collins, would you approve of the action of the Socialists taken in Germany when they opposed the government and proposed legislation in favor of the right of the (Roman) Catholics to elect representatives to the Reichstag?

A.—They did not take that action. I would approve it if they did.

Q.—Assuming that they did, would you approve it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You don't know that the laws were passed in Germany which disenfranchised the (Roman) Catholics subsequent to 1850, do you?

A.—There were laws passed that disenfranchised (Roman) Catholics, yes.

Q.—Subsequent to 1871?

A.—I would not pretend to say.

Q.—When was the empire founded, 1871; the Constitution was adopted in 1871?

A.—If you state that it is so as a fact, I will admit it as a fact; that is, the founding of the Constitution and the empire.

Mr. Stedman read the invitation of the Socialists of America to the Socialists of Europe to attend an extraordinary peace session of the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress, to be held either in Europe or America, and offering to pay expenses of all delegates if held in America, for the purpose of most speedily and effectively stopping the war, which was sent in 1914, and he asked Mr. Collins if he disapproved it as a Socialist sentiment.

Mr. Collins said he could not answer without other documents being read along with it, as he felt it was not sincere, as it was followed by the resolution of 1917, which pledged unalterable opposition to the war after the United States had declared war.

Mr. Collins Questioned on Debates

Mr. Stedman then took up the question of Mr. Collins' debates with Socialists on "Resolved, That Socialism is opposed to God, country, and the Labor movement," and endeavored to show by his questions that as the Socialists participated in the debate they could not have believed that Socialism was opposed to God, country, and the Labor movement.

Q.—They did not debate with you because they disagreed with you?

A.—Oh, yes, certainly.

Q.—That is what I mean; they disagreed with you, and you said they were against God, they were against family, and they took side in opposition to you on that question?

A.—No. Well, now, do not confuse the question. They might have disagreed with me, as Peter Collins, but they did not disagree with me when I was setting forth authorities of Socialism, which I set forth.

Labor Federation Document Read

Mr. Stedman then, reading part of the preamble of the American Federation of Labor, without disclosing what it was, asked:

"Would you endorse this statement: 'Whereas, a struggle is going on in all nations of the civilized world, between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the tolling millions, if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit...' Would you say that is correct?"

"It is not correct," said the witness.

"I have been reading from the preamble of the American Federation of Labor, and have read it carefully and accurately," said Mr. Stedman. "I purposely stopped reading at the end of that paragraph, because if I had not, I expected a different answer. (Continuing reading): 'It therefore behooves the representatives of the trade and Labor unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures, and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country, as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.' We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough federation, embracing every trade and Labor organization in America, organized under the trade union system." Now you approve of that, do you?"

Class Struggle Denied

"I will still stick to my answer," said Mr. Collins. "I do not approve of the first part. I do approve of the resolution for the organization of the workers into trade unions. I do not believe, and do not approve, of the declaration that there is a class consciousness, as expressed in the resolution, class antagonism, and a class struggle. The Federation of Labor does not say there is. Let me see it, please." (Mr. Stedman hands to wit-

ness.) "This is not the American Federation of Labor. May I put it in the record? That is the Rand School of Social Science from New York."

"That book was offered in evidence," said S. John Block of counsel for the Socialists.

The Witness—I still stand by my declaration.

Mr. Stedman—Page 59, and it is the American Federation of Labor.

The Witness—I still stand by my declaration. There is nothing inherently antagonistic between the workers and employers, between Capital and Labor as such, wherever it comes from.

Priest's Letter Made an Exhibit

A letter from the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan to Morris Hillquit, saying that the suspension of the five Socialists was the most brazen political outrage since 1875, the witness said, was not approved by him, although he thought very highly of the Rev. Mr. Ryan, who is a professor at the (Roman) Catholic University of America, in Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Stedman put the letter in to be marked for identification, as his first exhibit.

After recess, Mr. Stanchfield offered as evidence a memorandum by the Secretary of State of the United States on certain aspects of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, dated October 27, 1919, and addressed to the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.

Martin Conboy, for the Assembly, gave Mr. Collins the opportunity of stating the record of the Knights of Columbus during the war, which he did at some length, and also the difference between the program of the Socialists and that of the social reconstruction department of the National Catholic War Council.

Arrangements have been made between counsel to take the testimony of J. E. Harris, formerly managing editor of the Socialist newspaper, The Milwaukee Leader, and now employed by The Milwaukee Journal. Legal representatives for both sides will go to Milwaukee and take the testimony tomorrow.

John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the committee, hopes to prove by this witness that Assemblyman Louis Waldman, speaking on the floor of the Socialist convention in Chicago last year, in discussing the resolution condemning military training adopted by the convention, said, "If I knew we could sway the boys when they get guns to use them against the capitalist class, I would be for universal military training."

Mr. Solomon Denies Insult to Flag

Assemblyman Charles Solomon has issued the following statement in reply to the testimony of Miss Ellen B. Chivers on Tuesday:

"I remember clearly holding Monday evening meetings on the corner of Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. I remember that on one occasion a recruiting meeting was held on the same corner. My meeting was discontinued as soon as the recruiting meeting began. I never made the remarks to the soldiers attributed to me by the witness. On no occasion during any of these meetings was any red flag displayed on my stand. On every occasion there were American flags. In all my experience I have never seen a red flag displayed at a Socialist street meeting, either before or after the state law was passed forbidding this display."

"In all my life I have never shown any disrespect for the American flag, the symbol of our country. The statement that I spat upon the flag was utterly false. Such an act would be the act of an insane person only. In the district in which I was speaking, or for that matter any other district I am familiar with, the public perpetration of such an act of gross disrespect would endanger the life of the person guilty of it."

"According to the witness, several policemen were present at the meeting referred to. It is inconceivable that any member of the New York police force would stand indifferently by while any person publicly insulted the American flag."

Priest Condemns Suspensions

Brazen and Insidious Outrage, Says
Foe of Socialists

ALBANY, New York—A letter from the Rev. John Ryan of Washington, member of the faculty of the (Roman) Catholic University, to Morris Hillquit, chief counsel of the five suspended Socialists, condemning their suspension as "the most brazen and insidious political outrage that has been committed in this country since 1875," has been made public by the Socialists.

The clergyman, who is editor of The

neess.) "This is not the American Federation of Labor. May I put it in the record? That is the Rand School of Social Science from New York."

"That book was offered in evidence," said S. John Block of counsel for the Socialists.

The Witness—I still stand by my declaration.

Mr. Stedman—Page 59, and it is the American Federation of Labor.

The Witness—I still stand by my declaration. There is nothing inherently antagonistic between the workers and employers, between Capital and Labor as such, wherever it comes from.

Mr. Stedman then asked the witness if he knew that the first workmen's compensation law was drawn by Dan Holmes, in Wisconsin, and that he was a Socialist. He also asked if the first one in Illinois was drawn by a Socialist.

Benjamin Gitlow Convicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After deliberating for two and a half hours, the jury in the case of Benjamin Gitlow, former Socialist Assemblyman from this city, now a member of the Communist Labor Party, found him guilty yesterday of criminal anarchy. Supreme Court Justice Weeks, who thanked the jury for the verdict, saying that it would prove of much importance to the city and state, will sentence the accused next Thursday, but his counsel plan to appeal. Mr. Gitlow and four others were indicted in connection with publication of The Revolutionary Age. James Larkin will be the second to go on trial on a charge of criminal anarchy.

Statement by Mr. Lucey

WATERTOWN, New York—United States District Attorney D. B. Lucey of Ogdensburg made this statement concerning the charge of Seymour Stedman in the Albany Socialist hearing that he had said "To hell with the Constitution; our nation is in peril."

"I remember that it was a strenuous trial. I think what I said has been misunderstood. There was a lot of talk there about constitutional rights of people. In summing up I was dwelling on the talk. I brushed the talk aside. I don't remember saying anything like that."

DEMAND IS TO BE SENT TO BERLIN

Council of Ambassadors Issues Statement Regarding Extradition of Alleged War Criminals

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Council of Ambassadors, after its meeting tonight, issued a statement saying that the decision of the Allies, with regard to Germans whose extradition is demanded for war crimes, would be communicated direct to Berlin. The text of the statement follows:

"The list of war criminals having been presented to Baron von Lersner for transmission by him to his government, the president of the German delegation returned the list with an intimation to the president of the conference that he had submitted his resignation to his government and was leaving Paris.

"The decision of the Allies will be communicated direct to the government at Berlin."

Partial List of Persons Demanded

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The following is a partial list of the persons demanded for extradition from the German Government:

Charles Aegidi, Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, Arnold de la Perere, General Count Sixtus von Arnim, Gen. Otto von Below, Count J. von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. T. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor; General von Beseler, Count Bismarck, General von Boehm, General von Bothner, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Duke of Mecklenburg.

General von Bredow, Bronsart von Schellendorff, Gen. Otto von Buelow, Admiral von Capelle, General Gröner, General von Daimling.

Enver Pasha, Prince Ernst of Saxony, General Falkenhause, General

Falkenhayn, Prince Frederick of Prussia, General von Gallwitz, Alfred von Glasenapp, Otto von Gottberg, General von Gravenitz, General Count Haeseler, — Hammerstein.

Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whose extradition is demanded by France and Belgium; Prince August of Hohenzollern, Prince Eitel Frederick of Hohenzollern, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Oscar of Hohenzollern.

General von Hutier, Ismael Hakki Pasha, General von Kluck, General von Linsingen, General Ludendorff, Field Marshal von Mackensen.

General Maltzahn, General Baron Kurt von Manteuffel, General von der Marwitz, — von Moltke, — von Montgelas, Robert Morath.

von der Planitz, — von Plettenberg, General von Quast, Prince Ratibor.

Admiral Scheer, — von der Schulenburg, Count Schwerin, Talaa Pasha, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Trotha.

Count Waldersee, — Warburg, Prince Wittgenstein, Count Vitztum, — von Eckstedt.

Alfred Zimmermann, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Some of the names of the list are distorted and the military or civil rank of the persons desired is not indicated.

Comment in the German Press

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In commenting on the demands of the Allies for an international trial of the German "war criminals," the "Lokal Anzeiger" says:

"The German people will not bear this new shame. We are convinced that the people will gather their last remaining strength and honor to oppose the shamefulness of the present demand to the utmost. It is not the fate of a single individual that is at stake, but the nation's. This question will decide whether the Treaty can be changed so as to enable us to live morally as well as materially."

The "Tägliche Rundschau" declares it hopes that "thousands of von Lersners" will be found. Every one, it adds, must be aware of the crisis beginning today.

FRENCH COMMENT ON GREY LETTER

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Commenting upon the letter of Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, to The Times of London with regard to the American position on the Peace Treaty, the "Echo de Paris," under a heavy headline, says:

"The Allies are abandoning President Wilson."

The newspaper adds that Lord Grey succeeded in persuading Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain and Mr. Clemenceau, former Premier of France, to adopt his viewpoint when in Paris some weeks ago and the letter to The Times will, it asserts, probably be followed by an official note along the same line from the French and British cabinets.

"Our friends beyond the Atlantic cannot fail to understand the significance of the language they have just heard," the "Echo de Paris" continues. "It simply means that the Allies are abandoning President Wilson and are trying to come to terms with the majority in the American Congress."

JURY IS SELECTED FOR I. W. W. TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington—Selection of the 12 jurors who will hear the evidence in the case of the State against Bert Bland, John Lamb, James McInerney, Eugene Barnett, O. C. Bland, Bert Faulkner, Elmer S. Smith, Loren Roberts, Ray Becker, M. E. Sheehan, and Brit Smith on a charge of killing four former service men during the Armistice Day parade at Centralia, Washington, was completed yesterday afternoon, after which court adjourned to 1:30 today, when the jury will be sworn and the selection of two alternate jurors will be started. These two alternates will sit with the 12 and will hear all the evidence, but will not participate in decision on the case, except because of inability of some regular talesmen to finish the case. Taking of evidence is expected to begin Monday morning.

The originators of these good-will letters had no thought that they would result in bringing about an increase in the business done by the public laundries.

Yet, to the surprise of most of those who have been interested in this work, there has been a slow but steady growth in the number of articles in the individual bundles.

"We certainly appreciate this tangible expression of confidence in our desire to give satisfactory service," say the progressive laundry owners. "We'll do our best to prove that we are worthy of it."

I can testify that the laundries to which have relayed complaints received from readers have backed up every promise they have made to me.

If your laundry is not giving you satisfaction, and if it is on the list of those co-operating with me, perhaps I can help you.

Silks—

Do you know that practically all silks are weighted with chloride of tin and gambier. Chloride of tin is made from muriatic acid, tin crystals and zinc. Gambier is a harmless vegetable substance, but is not silk.

It is factory practice to take twelve ounces of pure silk and add to it sufficient chloride of tin and gambier to make three pounds of the black silk you buy in the stores.

Gambier cannot be used in white or bright colored silks because it is a brownish substance, so only two pounds of loaded colored silk can be made with a twelve-ounce pure silk base.

For years the Laundry Owners National Association has been trying to get a law passed compelling manufacturers to tell the amount of pure silk in all fabrics sold. They have been unsuccessful. You, therefore, are denied the protection you need.

You should know that tin crystals will cut the fibres when the loaded silk is washed—whether the public laundry washes it, or whether you do it at home. Such silk will cut or crack without being washed at all. You may have experienced this in having your silk umbrella split.

The materials used in loading also wash out and as a consequence your dress, waist, shirt or stockings looks flimsy. "You've taken the life out of my waist," is a common complaint. You see it cannot be helped.

What is said here should not prevent you from buying silk goods. It should, however, make clear to you why you cannot expect long service from a fabric that has in itself the materials which help to destroy it.

This is why laundries cannot assume any responsibility in handling silk goods.

The Thomas Dreier Service
Public Relations Publicity
10 High Street, Boston

Thomas Dreier

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 20)

Copyright 1920 by Thomas Dreier

Write for a free copy today.

The Cox Gelatine Co.
Dept. F, 100 Hudson St.
New York

Cox's
GELATINE

Thos. Cook & Son, New York
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco,
Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto.

PARTIES SLIGHT THEM, SAY WOMEN



The Paper Hanger Has His Say

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When we lightly decided to have the house redecorated, and took it upon ourselves to choose the wall papers, we never took the paper hanger into consideration at all. But then we had not met him! The paper hanger is a man of renown, nevertheless. Is he not the only paper hanger worthy of the name in the whole wide district? Naturally, having attained such prominence, he is a man of distinction and unusual character.

"Very nice border you chose for the bedrooms, very smart I call it, a little out of the ordinary too. But a good thing you changed your minds about that paper in the passages; they are much too small and narrow for that large pattern and all those colors. Why, it would have made it so low you would not have liked to walk down. I could never have let you put that up."

His Critical Faculty

The critical faculty and permission of the paper hanger had never entered into our considerations before at all, and we made a mental note to consult him next time, and perhaps defer to his maturer and more experienced judgment, thankful in the meantime to have escaped the ban of his displeasure!

"Now this plain, buff paper is just the thing, no one can take offense at that. Just the nondescript sort of coloring suitable in a house like this. Shows up your furniture well; you seem to have some real nice old things too. Makes decorating a pleasure, and worth while when the walls aren't going to be hidden by a lot of trash; why you can't see the wood for the trees in some houses."

We were not quite certain that we knew what he meant by this, but we felt he did, and were content to leave it at that. Certainly, on reflection, it must be rather hard to a real artist in his own line to have all his beautiful workmanship covered with meaningless pictures and unnecessary, or even ugly furniture. This point of view had also not occurred to us before.

Watching at Odd Moments

In spite of his severe criticisms, though, we could not resist watching his work; paper hanging, when reduced to a fine art, is a joy to behold. Deftness, neatness, precision, lightning rapidity of judgment, marvelous accuracy, all in operation at the same time, and all practiced with an ease and naturalness only born of long experience and hard, painstaking work. Never a measurement at fault; never an inadvertent snip of the enormous scissors, which were a particular brand obtainable only from America, he told us with pride; never a splash of paste on the floor. The fascination was irresistible; every member of the household found some pretext or excuse to go and watch at odd moments.

He had a whole-hearted disdain for painters, which, it must be confessed, we were greatly inclined to participate in; had we not just suffered at their hands? Was not the house smothered in paint, where paint had no need to be, and devoid of paint in those places which we, in our innocence, had decided as suitable locations for paint?

An Expert Criticism

"Painting is not a trade, more often than not it's a disfigurement, that's what I say; what did they mean by splashing all your floors like this, on the furniture too? don't seem to know where to put the paint, or what's expected of them at all."

"Going on strike, too, they say. These unions—why, I wouldn't have a union man working for me; leave off when the clock strikes, no matter what state they leave a house in. I'm all for fairer hours, but there's no sense in leaving off no matter how uncomfortable it is for the people in the house with pots and tools here, there, and everywhere; that's not my idea of consideration and fairness! Who's making the money out of them in all these strikes, that's what I tell them. It will be the workingman who will have to pay in the end, always. Serve them right too for being led like that, and not inquiring into things more. Why don't they learn to think for themselves instead of paying other people to do it for them?"

We heartily agreed, and went on our way rejoicing. The paint did leave much to be desired, but our walls—were they not a joy to behold? And what is more, we were not already planning and scheming for further decorations, filled this time with comfortable anticipation, instead of the usual dread? Paper hangers who make no mess and no upheavals in a house are a pleasant incident instead of another of "the modern hair-shirts!"

LORD FISHER IN CHINA

Lord Fisher in his "Records" published in The Times of London mentions an amusing incident which occurred in China, and in which the first Lancelot Shadwell, the last Vice-Chancellor of England, played the leading part. Lord Fisher writes: "Shadwell's appearance on going into a fight I must describe. We went up a Chinese river to capture a pirate stronghold. Presently the pirates opened fire from a banana plantation

on the river bank. We slipped ashore from the boats to the banana plantation. I remember I was armed to the teeth, like a Greek brigand, all swords and pistols, and was weighed down with my weapons. We took shelter in the banana plantation, but our captain stood on the river bank. I shall never forget it. He was dressed in a pair of white trousers, yellow waistcoat, and a blue tall coat, with brass buttons, and a tall white hat with a gold stripe up the side of it, and he was waving a white umbrella to encourage us to come out of the bananas and go for the enemy. He had no weapon of any sort. So (I think rather against our inclinations, as the gingham bullets were flying about pretty thick) we all had to come out and go for the Chinese. Once the Chinese guns were firing at us, and as the shell whizzed over the boat we all ducked. "Lay on your oars, my men," said Shadwell; and proceeded to explain very deliberately how ducking delayed the progress of the boat—apparently unaware that his lecture had stopped its progress altogether!



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Paper-hanging, when reduced to a fine art, is a joy to behold"

WHEN THE SNOW COMES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The snow has come. Last night we watched the fat flakes falling. They were leisurely flakes, floating, drifting, piroetting, and finally choosing their permanent quarters without the least haste or confusion. You cannot follow the fall of the rain, the hail, or the sleet, but the snowflakes are the aristocrats of the air. There is an art and they know it in tumbling from a soft gray cloud down to the earth.

It must be a month or more since they promised the leaves they would do their best to keep things respectable and cheery. For though it never leaks out in the papers, the last of the leaves and the first of the snow make a compact every year. "We look to you old chaps to carry on," rattle the brown oak leaves when an early flurry of snow whirled round them. "Trust us," laugh the snowflakes, "we've never failed you yet; we'll give Mother Earth a clean white apron and a fresh cap every other day or so, but remember when the March sun begins his pranks, then we decamp."

Last night they kept their promise and today our world is white. Nothing is forgotten and no one is slighted. You are bound to admit that this leisurely snow has accomplished as much as the rain and far more than the hail and the sleet with their hustling methods and cutting speed. All along the street the black tracery of the maple branches is heavily outlined in white; each little bough of our pine tree has its drole of well, it looks like meringue or ice cream; the old garden fence is all trimmed up, and every lamp-post wears a white hat.

The Children Come

Come out on to the veranda and see. How soft it is, how pure and how still. Not still for long though; even while you watch, doors open up and down the street and with little squeals of delight out come the children. Three-year-olds, four-year-olds, five-year-olds, hurry down the steps each with his tiny toboggan bumping behind him. How eager they are as they hurry off to the nearest slope—head up, head down, two together, one alone, backward, forward, any way at all, down they go! They're a party of snowmen in their bright-colored woolies, and there is no telling the girls from the boys in their pull-overs, sweaters, and pointed caps with the little wool tassels on top.

The snow has come and this is the day of days for children in Canada. Every street is turned into a playground and the meanest has just as fine snow as the best.

An Adventure for the Babies

The doors open again. This time the two-year-olds come out. They had to wait their turn to be dressed and they were not so impatient, either. See the youngster here, bundled up till he looks like a little blue bear. He's coming out slowly, almost reluctantly, and looking around with his eyes open wide in surprise. Baby of two, what has happened? Who can have made such a big sugar cake, or is it a tablecloth spread for the sparrows?

Slowly and gingerly that baby of two climbs down the steps. Steps are a serious adventure at all times when you are two, and every wise baby knows it is well to be cautious when your world is topsy-turvy and the old landmarks are all gone.

The snow has come, and the grown-ups are just as glad as the children. Those who are not looking out at snowshoes, at least are rejoicing because the perennials in their gardens are so safely covered up. Sleigh bells are jingling, every one is smiling, we are one and all glad that the snow has come.

CALIFORNIA PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Spanish sailors first caught sight of the California shores, they exclaimed, "The cape of gold!"—so brilliantly colored were the slopes that ran down to the sea. The ground was literally carpeted with bright flowers. The gold of the western poppy predominated over the less vivid wild flowers, and instantly won the heart of the Spaniard. The same experience has been repeated throughout the years; the native flowers have always made a quick appeal to the stranger in the land, and they have grown into the affections of those who dwell here. But to the newcomer, especially, they are a delight; fields of purple, and yellow, and blue, shining under a bright sun in midwinter always surprise him.

While the wild flowers are an aesthetic part of California today, its luxuries, its jewels, perhaps, civilization has made them no longer. The necessity they were in the early days. In those picturesque times, the wild plants were so vitally associated with the life of the inhabitants that it is not possible to separate them from the story of California's beginning and growth. They are repeatedly mentioned in the diaries of the first explorers. Most interesting entries are found recording the discovery of the new trees and flowers which were met day by day as the sturdy pioneers penetrated into the dense growth of the virgin country. In this way, many Old World plants were attached to New World plants, for the eyes of the strangers saw so constant a resemblance to the flora of their own country that they often mistook the plants for something other than they were.

Many Spanish Names

Some of the Spanish names are the only ones by which many shrubs are popularly known and they have been handed down untranslated. The manzanita tree is literally "little apple," because its bright-red berries resemble that fruit in formation. The madroño is Spanish for strawberry tree, for the California shrub was at first mistaken by the early settlers for the European tree of that name. The wild cucumber is still generally called the Chillicothe vine; its bright red and yellow seeds have made necklaces for children from the days of the first settlers to the present time.

Yerba santa and yerba buena, holy herb, and good herb, were so treasured by the pioneers and so intimately associated with their lives that the little town of San Francisco was called Yerba Buena, until the name was changed by the United States Government in 1846. The matilla poppy, the queen of California wild flowers, is only known by its original name taken from the cañon in southern California, where it was first discovered.

The fame of these wild flowers went early abroad and a century ago European botanists came to the new country to investigate its flora. The wild gardens were then radiant in their glory. The land was untouched by civilization and the flowers ran riot. It was no uncommon sight at that time, and for long afterward, to find fields of solid bloom covering an area of several miles. It was a paradise for the flower-lover, and the European natural scientists so valued many varieties of plants that they carried home with them seeds and roots, with the result that many of the California wild flowers are today garden flowers in England and on the Continent. Unfortunately, the average resident, or traveler, of today shows no such genuine appreciation of the wild-plant life as did both the settlers and strangers in the past.

Through unwise enthusiasm and thoughtlessness, many of the most beautiful varieties of flowers and shrubs are now found only in out-of-the-way corners of the State, where motorists have not yet penetrated to any extent.

Plants and Shrubs Used

Although the wild flowers played an integral part in the lives of the early settlers, the Indian tribes of the coast have undoubtedly made the most practical use of the plants and shrubs. The acorns and berries were staple foods. After gathering the acorns, the squaws put them in stone mortars and pounded them to a fine flour. This they mixed with water and then allowed to drain until a soft mush remained. The thick substance was allowed partially to dry; it was then cut into strips and laid again in the sun to become completely dry. Afterward it was stored away for future use or pounded again to flour for tortillas, acornbread, or mush. The manzanita berries were treated in much the same way, but berries being ground into flour and used for cooking, they were also eaten raw and were a favorite fruit among the Indians. The toyon berries, better known as California holly, were regular articles of diet and were eaten after being boiled or roasted over hot coals. Both the white and black sage had food value for the Indians, who carefully harvested the tiny seeds, parched them and ground them into meal.

The tender young shoots of many plants served as greens. The wild clover was a favorite dish with certain tribes. The tendrils were cut just before flowering and were eaten both raw and cooked. A few of the tribes so loved the clover that special ceremonial dances were held every spring when it first appeared. The plant of the yellow poppy was also a popular green with the Indians, who boiled the shrub whole and then let it become cold before eating. Numerous other plants supplied dishes on the menu of the early tribes, but aside from their food properties, the Indians found many other uses in their daily life for the vegetation that grew so freely about them.

Several plants, the wild California lilac, the mock orange, and the so-called "soap-plum," or amole, were used by the squaws to assist in wash-

ing their clothes in the cold streams. A quick lather was made from the leaves and flowers of the wild lilac, while the gourd of the mock orange pounded into a pulp made a good soap substitute. The soap-plant was useful in many ways. The small, nut-like bulbs of the plant were peeled of an outer fibrous coating. Many of the pioneer Californians women continue in their use of the soap-plant even in these modern times, so convinced are they that no manufactured soap can equal it to whiten linen. In the gold-rush days in California, when household commodities were scarce, the fibrous coating of the plant bulb was used by the miners for stuffing mattresses.

A very useful plant to the Indian, and fittingly named, is the squaw-bush. It bears a small red fruit, which is edible, and which also makes a pleasant drink, while the young twigs of the plant are most valuable to the women in their basket weaving. After the wood has been soaked, scraped, and split it is more durable than the willow. Baskets made of dried grass and bound with squaw-bush things are sufficiently strong and waterproof to be used for cooking.

Fiber for Manufacture

The leaves of the yucca tree, the mesquite, and the Spanish bayonet supplied a strong white fiber which various tribes utilized for the simple manufacture of their household articles. The so-called Indian hemp was a valuable textile fiber for weaving horse blankets, carrying nets, sandals, and ropes. Occasionally on some ranch, skirting the desert, an old Indian may still be found who carries on the ancient art of weaving. The pliers of the handicraft are almost extinct, however, and articles of their workmanship are nearly obsolete.

The wood of the elderberry and of the arrowweed served for building purposes and making arrow shafts. The mesquite was invaluable to dwellers in the desert. Its pod furnished food, its sap a black dye, and its branches an excellent wood. The wild sunflower was almost equally useful; its seeds were pounded into a meal, its fibers were used for weaving and its flowers made a good dye. The incense plant gave an excellent chewing gum to the little Indian children, and the cactus gave them a "prickly pear," which, beneath its thorny surface, was very good eating.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

As to the Anti-Sedition Bill
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Strong protest has arisen against the Graham anti-sedition bill, so-called, which is now pending in Congress, and has passed one House. It goes to lengths never before tolerated in America.

Do we want a law which would authorize the post office to open and read everybody's private letters, a law which would allow the postmaster and one federal judge to suppress any newspaper, thus destroying the publisher's business without giving him recourse to trial by jury? This bill would punish peaceable demonstrations of protest against any law, or against the decision of any state or federal official. It creates a long list of totalities, with tremendous penalties; and all this in time of peace!

Last year, a piece of panic legislation somewhat like this, though not so extreme, was rushed through one House of the Massachusetts Legislature and seemed likely to pass the other. A handful of prominent men, including ex-President Eliot of Harvard, pointed out its dangerous and unprecedented character. Strong opposition to it arose, and the bill was pruned down to a reasonable shape.

The Graham bill has now gone to conference between the Senate and House. If every good citizen will write promptly to his Senator and Representative in Congress protesting against it, this stupid and un-American measure can be amended or killed. Real crimes must be punished, of course, but to treat innocent actions as crimes will only intensify the present unrest.

(Signed)
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
Dorchester, Massachusetts.

STAMPS OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The first part of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on January 7, 1920.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Philatelists are mentioned in the Postmaster-General's annual report for the year 1884. "The stamp-collecting craze," says this official, "is becoming more virulent than ever. During the year upward of \$600 worth of postage stamps and postcards were supplied by the office direct to dealers." From this we gather that the General Post Office at Singapore did quite a brisk business, and also that the Postmaster-General of the time was not a philatelist. The number of stamps sold to private individuals was limited to £100 worth a few years later.

When Siam joined the Postal Union in 1885 the estimated loss to the postal revenue of the Straits Settlements was £2000 a year, this being caused by the discontinuance of the use of Straits stamps to pay postage from Siam to the outer world. A uniform charge of one cent for each 2 ounces on all printed matter, commercial papers, samples, etc., was introduced in January 1892, and this concession coming into force before any quantity of one-cent stamps were available, another provisional naturally was introduced. The overprint was "one cent" in two lines, and to meet the demand no fewer than five different stamps were surcharged. These were the 2c, rose, 4c, brown, 6c, lilac, 8c, orange, and 12c, dull purple, and there are eight distinct varieties in the setting of the overprint. There is also a rare variety of the 1c, or 6c, with double surcharge, one inverted. The varieties to look for in the setting of the overprint are narrow "N," wide "N," first "N" narrow, second wide, and vice versa. The 8c. green was surcharged also, cut in one line, and a number of the 32c. carmine rose was surcharged "three cents." This was really a special printing of the 32c. in color and was only intended for use as a provisional. It is said that one panel (60 stamps) had the surcharge omitted, and specimens are quoted at £20.

The familiar De La Rue Keyplate was adopted in 1892, when new 1c, 3c, 25c, 50c, and \$5 stamps were issued, the last three being quite new values. At the same time the 5c. appeared in brown (changed to magenta in 1899) and the 8c. in blue.

Four-Cent Overprints

Four-cent stamps, in abeyance for several years, were again in demand during 1899, and pending the arrival of a new 4c. value, some of the 5c., both brown and blue, and the 8c. ultramarine were overprinted "4 cents." There was also a special printing of the 5c. carmine, which was overprinted "4 cents" in one line. Why there should have been a special printing for surcharging purposes is not quite clear, and the administration of the time would appear to be at fault.

When the new 4c. carmine made its appearance, it was in the old type of 1868. This stamp closed the Victorian issues, and on the introduction of the king's heads drastic changes were instituted in the number of stamp duties. This was brought about by the adoption of stamps to serve both postal and revenue purposes. The new issues were of the De La Rue Keyplate variety, bearing the inscription "Postage and Revenue." The set includes a \$100 value, and it is difficult to see how an adhesive of so high denomination could possibly be used for purely postal purposes. It is not generally known, however, that very high value stamps are often used for postal packets in the Straits Settlements. Large bundles of letters from Chinese coolies are sent to China at special rates. These letters are collected from the outlying districts where the Chinamen work, brought to Singapore or Penang, and are there put into large bundles and stamped with a necessarily high value adhesive. These coolie "letter clubs," as they are often called, are quite an institution, and the cost per letter is a very small, one or two cents as a rule. Some of these parcels of

"clubbed" letters require stamps to the value of over \$150 to defray the cost of postage.

The First King's Heads

The first king's heads to appear were from the King Edward VII Keyplate, on crown C. A. paper in April, 1902, and these were the 3c. purple and orange, 8c. purple on blue. The other values appeared during July, August, and September, making a complete series of 13 denominations.

About 18 months later new designs for the 1, 2, 4 and 8 cents were introduced. In 1905 the Edwards paper which has worried the collector not a little. A fresh supply of the 4c. was printed in carmine, in 1907, appearing on ordinary paper. The previous 4c. was purple, and this change of color was to conform to the rules of the Postal Union for penny postage. The Straits 3c., however, was taken to be equal to 10 centimes, or one penny, so we find this value in carmine at a later date. When Labuan became incorporated with the Straits in 1907, the stock of the "crown" type stamps in use in this colony was overprinted "Straits Settlements" in two lines. The 10c. value, however, was an exception, the overprint in this case being in one line, and the 12c., 16c., and 18c. were converted into 4c. stamps by the overprint "Four Cents."

These overprinted Labuan stamps were only obtainable at the post office there, but were available for postage to any part of the Straits. The numbers overprinted were as follows: 1c. 6000, 2c. 4000, 3c. 10,000, 4c. 28,800, 10c. 41,700, 25c. 46,200, 50c. 42,600, \$1 45,800, 4c. on 12c. 25,700, 4c. on 16c. 28,200, 4c. on 18c. 43,400. The 4c. on 16c. exists with a double surcharge, one red and one black. The normal surcharge for all the values, except this, is red, and in this case the normal overprint should be black.

Two values which have always been scarce are the 21c. and 45c. and these first made their appearance in 1911. The former is largely used on telegrams (7 words at 3 cents a word) and the latter is required chiefly for parcels.

The quaint stamps issued by the Tzecho-Slovak Republic show as a central design a view of the Hradschin Fortress, the present center of government. The designer of these stamps is Alphonse Mucha, himself a prominent Czech. The stamps are imperforate, but several of the values have been found perforated.

PUBLICITY FOR THE ARMY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Government seems to have arranged something quite unusual in the prize essay contest open to the pupils of all the schools in the country below the grade of colleges. Here, indeed, will be a vast concentration of attention and a busy scratching of pens over the prescribed topic: "What Are the Benefits of an Enlistment in the Army?" Nor will parents be disinterested, for the writers of the best three essays are to be given a trip to Washington which is to include their fathers and mothers. The contest is expected to stimulate recruiting for the United States Army, as newly organized; and perhaps the incidental and earnest discussion of that new plan of organization, with its various educational features, in so many American families is considered no less worth while than the work of the young essayists themselves. Anyway, between now and February 20 there will be a great deal of thinking on the subject of army life.

PRUETT-SCHAFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH

Manufacturers of
"Realin Brands"
Railroad Paints
Stack and Bridge Paints
Thinning Oil, Dryers
Baking Japans, etc.

THE DREAMER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the Street of the Merchants there was a tremendous noise. The cries of vendors rose furiously. Dogs barked. Impudent, bronzed boys hurried rudely through the moving clouds of pale yellow dust. The shuffle of countless feet made a constant whining sound, as of low wind, between the close walls of the filthy shops.

Gaudy rugs, heaped with things for sale, littered the white-hot surface of the earth. Piles of thin, rich silks, heaps of cheap jewels, raw meats, pictures, perfumes, vegetables, live birds in black latticed cages, all were in the indescribable clutter of the stalls. A few hundred yards away feathery clumps of palms thronged close together as if tired of the noise, and the shining gold hills of the desert and the red-brown thread of the river bed.

Knots of children played in the dust and refuse of the narrow street, unmindful of a traffic they did not fear. Groups of veiled women, their white saris gathered about their heads in voluminous mystery, allowed through the turmoil with unseeing eyes. A gray mule lashed out with its hoofs at a man who jogged against it in the crush.

A man, scarcely more than a boy, sat with an air of unutterable detachment, behind his piles of fruits and sweetmeats. He had ranged them in ornate patterns, with trimmings of glossy leaves. He did not scream for patronage. The other sellers thought him quite mad. He paid no attention to them.

His day was calm. He appeared never to do any work, yet there was no shop in the street as neat. It was apparently a matter of complete indifference to him whether his wares were sold or not. He never leaned forward when the crowd was large, although he did not take his eyes off it. His fingers never plucked at the fluttering garments of those who were in the street to buy, to draw their interest to his brilliant fruits and his powdery sweets. When a fine white dust settled on his wares after the hoofs of guardsmen's horses had clattered out toward the river bed, he flicked it off with a snowy, silken handkerchief.

In one slim hand was an enormous crimson rose, a full velvet bloom. His half-closed eyes held the dreamy look of a child. From time to time he lifted the heavy head of the rose and smelt it, smiling slightly. And when the evening came and the glittering ball of the setting sun changed the sands to a rolling sea of rose and mauve-tinged gold—when the sellers packed up their wares and went to play dominoes, and the street was quiet—the dreamer put his remaining fruits carefully into a basket, folded his rug with dignity, and pattered down the dimming street, always holding his rose carefully.

Cover Your Walls
With Pictures
charts, drawings, etc., without
injuring the plaster, by using
MOORE PUSH-PINS
(Glass Heads, Steel Points), or
Moore
Push-less Hangers
which hold up to 100 pounds.
Sold by hardware, stationery,
and photo supply stores
everywhere.
10c Per Packet
MOORE PAPER CO.,
40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

David Baird & Son

Importers and Wholesale
Dealers in MILLINERY

Manufacturers of
CELEBRATED GOODCO HAT
If interested write for catalogue
LOUISVILLE, KY.

VEGEX
(Imported)
Entirely Vegetable

Used by noted Chefs and Cooks for the
making of many delicious dishes. Sample
and literature free upon request.

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS
781 Frothingham Ave., Newark, N. J.

Enlarged Building Mercantile Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000

Total Resources more than \$75,000,000

6% FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE SERIAL NOTES—\$500 DENOMINATION

These notes are secured by Improved Business Properties in large cities. The fact that we made the loans ourselves in the first place is the best evidence of our faith in the solidity of the security, and we therefore unhesitatingly recommend the notes as exceptionally good investments. Our many years' successful experience in the loaning of money on improved real estate enables us to provide every known safeguard for the protection of money loaned.

The Mercantile Trust Company is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and by reason of such membership is under the supervision of the United States Government. This means that every loan we make, including "First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Loans," is subject to examination by Government Bank Examiners. These loans are also examined by the St. Louis Clearing House Bank Examiners and the official State Bank Examiners of both Missouri and Illinois.

Write for circulars giving complete details of each issue of First Mortgage Real Estate Notes we now have to offer. Notes delivered to any post office or bank at our risk.

Our booklet, "Investment Steps," will prove interesting as well as profitable to every investor. Send for it.

Real Estate Loan Department
Mercantile Trust Company
Member Federal Reserve System
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

A Breakfast Standby
Always ready and
Always pleasing

Grape-Nuts

A food of delightful flavor:
crisp, sweet granules that re-
quire just enough chewing
to bring out a delightful nut-
like taste.

Very Nourishing
Economical

Made by Postum Cereal Co.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

PROTECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

New Jersey Anti-Vaccination Society Moves to Organize a League Patterned After One in Operation in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The meeting of the Anti-Vaccination Society of New Jersey, scheduled for last Wednesday evening in this city, will be held on Wednesday evening of next week at the residence of the president of the society, Dr. J. C. Corlies. Attempts at medical domination in the public schools of New Jersey will be protested against by members of the society.

Another matter that will be brought to attention is the proposed formation of a league patterned after the Public School Protective League of California. In the annual report of the Public School Protective League for 1919, a copy of which has been received by Dr. Corlies, it is stated:

"The Public School Protective League is an organization established for the purpose of protecting the public schools and public school children from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation. It solicits the interest and welcomes the aid of those who believe that the public school must be subordinate to the home; that American citizens are still capable of choosing the medical and religious advisers of their children and that it is the school that is public—not the child."

California League's Influence

In the report it is also stated that the present law in California provides that unvaccinated children must be admitted to the public schools when the parent signs a statement that he is opposed to the practice of vaccination and will not consent thereto.

"Before the league started to take an interest in vaccination matters no attempt whatever was made by the health officials to comply with the law. The practice was for the health officer to telephone the superintendent of schools or possibly the principal, to exclude all unvaccinated children, and where it was found that the legal foundation for exclusion has not been made, suits have been filed against the school authorities to compel compliance with the law. In none of these suits, however, has any final determination been secured, for the reason that before the suit could be brought to trial the order excluding the children has been revoked."

Possible New Jersey Test Case

Dr. Corlies, in speaking of that portion of the report, said yesterday that one of the functions of the proposed league in New Jersey will be to bring suit against the school or health authorities who refuse to allow school children to attend school because they are not vaccinated.

"We will make a test case of it if necessary and I believe the courts will accept our conclusions in the matter," he said.

The league in California, according to its report for the year 1919, will endeavor to have placed on the election ballots for November, 1920, the following amendment to the California State Constitution to be voted upon by the people of that State:

"No form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition precedent in the State of California, for the admission of any person to any public or private school, college or university, or for the employment of any person in any public or private business or industrial activity, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or for the enjoyment of any privilege. The provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of this Constitution."

The above stated efforts on the part of the California league to do away with medical domination in the schools will be referred to by Dr. Corlies in his plea for the formation of a similar league in the State of New Jersey.

Physician's Certificate Required

There is at present a section of the New Jersey school law which states that a board of education may exclude from school any teacher or pupil who shall not have been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, unless such teacher or pupil shall present a certificate, signed by a regularly licensed physician, that such teacher or pupil is an unfit subject for vaccination, etc.

On January 26, last, Assemblyman F. W. Devoe, Democrat of Middlesex County, introduced an amendment to that section of the law, making it read: "Whenever smallpox is present in a community, the Board of Education may exclude from school any teacher or pupil who shall not have been vaccinated," etc.

At the meeting of the Anti-Vaccination Society of New Jersey next Wednesday night, Dr. Corlies will appoint a committee for the purpose of urging upon the New Jersey Legislature the advisability of passing the bill with Assemblyman Devoe's amendment.

MR. HOOVER ASKED QUESTIONS BY DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of New York has addressed an open letter to Herbert Hoover as a presidential possibility, asking his attitude on prohibition, alleging that his support by a New York newspaper opposed to prohibition and which would hardly be expected to support a candidate who did not advocate the repeal of the Prohibition Enforcement Act or its amendment in

such a way as to nullify prohibition by authorizing the manufacture and sale of beer and wine, caused an inference as to his attitude which might be unjust. Mr. Hoover is asked whether he is in favor of retaining the Prohibition Enforcement Law and of amending it, if need be, to secure more perfect enforcement, or whether he is in favor of repealing or modifying that act in behalf of beer and wine and the inevitable restoration of the saloon before prohibition has had a fair trial.

PROFITS STATEMENT ISSUED BY PACKERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following statement was issued yesterday by the Institute of American Meat Packers:

"Annual reports of packing companies up to this time indicate that the meat-packing industry in the United States during the year just closed showed an output of products having a value in excess of \$3,000,000,000. It is estimated that the rate of profit throughout the industry averaged not more than 1½ cents on each dollar of sales.

"The estimate of the average rate of profit is based on reports publicly announced and on estimates furnished by members of the Institute of American Meat Packers in several parts of the country. It is a fair assumption that no other industry operates on such a narrow margin of profit. This profit comes to only a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

"The figures given here apply only to those plants conducting slaughtering or packing, or both, under federal inspection. Such plants are widely distributed and diversely owned. The number of companies operating slaughtering or packing establishments under federal inspection is more than half a thousand.

"In addition, there are many hundreds of establishments which do not carry on an interstate business and hence are not subject to federal inspection. The total number of slaughtering and packing establishments at the last date for which census figures are available was 1791."

BETTER SCHOOL FACILITIES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The nation-wide campaign for more pay for teachers made by the National Security League is to be augmented by active steps for improvement of school facilities throughout the country. The league has adopted resolutions appealing to state and city authorities to make adequate appropriations for the proper repair and maintenance of existing school buildings, for salaries sufficient to attract competent men and women to teaching and for a suitable program for elementary and high schools. Local civic organizations will be asked to cooperate in the campaign.

TWO INJUNCTIONS AGAINST PICKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That picketing is malicious and unlawful, and even though ostensibly peaceful may not be employed when its purpose is in effect a malicious and wanton interference with another's business, was declared by State Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum in a decision made yesterday by which an injunction against picketing by a waiters' union, Justice Greenbaum in another decision granted a permanent injunction to a hat manufacturer's association, preventing a hatters' union from picketing.

The league in California, according to its report for the year 1919, will endeavor to have placed on the election ballots for November, 1920, the following amendment to the California State Constitution to be voted upon by the people of that State:

"No form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition precedent in the State of California, for the admission of any person to any public or private school, college or university, or for the employment of any person in any public or private business or industrial activity, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or for the enjoyment of any privilege. The provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of this Constitution."

The above stated efforts on the part of the California league to do away with medical domination in the schools will be referred to by Dr. Corlies in his plea for the formation of a similar league in the State of New Jersey.

Physician's Certificate Required

There is at present a section of the New Jersey school law which states that a board of education may exclude from school any teacher or pupil who shall not have been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, unless such teacher or pupil shall present a certificate, signed by a regularly licensed physician, that such teacher or pupil is an unfit subject for vaccination, etc.

On January 26, last, Assemblyman F. W. Devoe, Democrat of Middlesex County, introduced an amendment to that section of the law, making it read: "Whenever smallpox is present in a community, the Board of Education may exclude from school any teacher or pupil who shall not have been vaccinated," etc.

At the meeting of the Anti-Vaccination Society of New Jersey next Wednesday night, Dr. Corlies will appoint a committee for the purpose of urging upon the New Jersey Legislature the advisability of passing the bill with Assemblyman Devoe's amendment.

MR. HOOVER ASKED QUESTIONS BY DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of New York has addressed an open letter to Herbert Hoover as a presidential possibility, asking his attitude on prohibition, alleging that his support by a New York newspaper opposed to prohibition and which would hardly be expected to support a candidate who did not advocate the repeal of the Prohibition Enforcement Act or its amendment in

I. W. W. DECLARED TO BE COMMUNIST

Publications Assert That This Is No New Policy, but That They Have Only Truly Communist Organization in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The I. W. W. is keeping up with the march of revolutionary events by declaring itself Communist. At general headquarters here it is stated that this denotes no new orientation of policy. The word Communist has, however, rarely been used in I. W. W. phraseology until recently. In the last month the organization has published a new pamphlet, "Industrial Communism—The I. W. W.," which contains the first definite declaration on the subject in this period. Following on that, The New Solidarity, official organ of the I. W. W., has defined the place of the I. W. W. in the Communist movement in the United States still more sharply. Its editorial is, in part, as follows:

"The I. W. W. is a Communist organization. It is the only genuinely Communist organization in the United States. In the same breath with which we make the declaration of our Communism we disclaim absolutely all connection with any group in this country that has assumed the Communist name. Not from fear, rest assured. By its organic law the Industrial Workers of the World are restrained from any alliance of whatever nature either with political parties or anti-political sects. (Over the action of individual members in this regard the organization attempts no control.)

"We of the I. W. W. regard our organization as an all-sufficient instrument for the realization of Communism. If we are right it certainly follows that the existence of any other body professing the same purpose is superfluous. The editor of The New Solidarity flatters himself that he has an open mind. He has painstakingly waded through the voluminous literature of the Left Wing and Communist movement, and he remains unconvinced that it has anything valuable in plan or theory which the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World fails to contain."

The pamphlet referred to deals for the most part with the I. W. W. and the Bolshevik, pointing out contrasts and similarities. It concludes with the statement that the rallying of the proletariat in the United States will build beyond Bolshevism to industrial Communism. "Which shall create not a soviet but an industrial commune of free labor."

In employing the term Communist, the I. W. W. says it is actually doing nothing new, for though the word has again come into use, it dates back to the beginning of the Socialist movement.

Printing of the 30,000,000 speeches, Senator Smoot said, required \$94,101 pounds or 447 tons of white print paper, while the envelopes required an additional 1,451,784 pounds. For the executive office, he continued, 1,163,862 copies of speeches were printed at a cost of \$30,000, while 307,000 copies of speeches were printed for the Food Administration.

"We ought to convince the people that a propaganda is unnecessary on every question," said Senator Smoot. "That would save thousands of pounds of paper."

WOMEN PROTEST HIGHER GAS PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Women representing four associations, with a membership of 3500 persons, went to Boston City Hall the other day to protest a proposed increase in the price of gas. The women contended that the Mayor should have had experts to contest the company's contentions at the recent hearings and obtained from him a promise that he would try to have them reopened. Should he succeed, the women intend to introduce their own accountant's figures of gas costs.

Edward F. McLaughlin, a member

of the city council, accompanied the women. He told the Mayor that he had been astonished at the city's inactivity in the matter, and that he had introduced an order in the council asking that accountants be obtained to show that the increase was planned only to make possible continuance of 8 per cent dividends, a rate he considered exorbitant.

WASTE CHARGED IN SPEECH PRINTING

Senator Smoot Alleges "Abuse of the Public's Money" in the Publication of Addresses Made by Government Officials

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Renewing his charges of an enormous waste of print paper by executive departments of the federal government, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, told the Senate yesterday that from July 1, 1916, to last July 15, 30,144,362 copies of speeches made by Cabinet officials and other persons were printed and distributed through the mails at a total cost of \$442,000.

Senator Smoot said this not only was a waste of paper, but an "abuse of the public's money" and a "wicked practice," that should be stopped immediately, in view of the serious print paper situation.

The Treasury Department alone, he said, had 25,066,000 copies of speeches, requiring 758,896 pounds of paper, printed and distributed, while the Railroad Administration had 3,055,500 copies of speeches made by William G. McAdoo, while Director-General of Railroads, and other persons, printed One million copies of a speech made by Mr. McAdoo at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1918, were printed and distributed, Senator Smoot charged.

Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, declared much paper was consumed by Mr. McAdoo in distributing "propaganda" as railroad literature when he was Director of Railroads and "thought he was a candidate for President."

"In Michigan," said Senator Sherman, "the Newberry campaign committee was blamed because it paid its own expenses. Mr. McAdoo paid his campaign bills at the expense of the government and he passes as an example of public virtue."

Printing of the 30,000,000 speeches, Senator Smoot said, required \$94,101 pounds or 447 tons of white print paper, while the envelopes required an additional 1,451,784 pounds. For the executive office, he continued, 1,163,862 copies of speeches were printed at a cost of \$30,000, while 307,000 copies of speeches were printed for the Food Administration.

"We ought to convince the people that a propaganda is unnecessary on every question," said Senator Smoot. "That would save thousands of pounds of paper."

NO JOINT DRIVE ON RADICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Tammany Hall's invitation to the Republican leaders to cooperate with it in a joint meeting launching a campaign against radicalism will not be accepted. The Tammany society plans to hold the meeting on February 22, but the Republicans consider that they can continue their present work along anti-radical lines without cooperating with Tammany.

Printing of the 30,000,000 speeches, Senator Smoot said, required \$94,101 pounds or 447 tons of white print paper, while the envelopes required an additional 1,451,784 pounds. For the executive office, he continued, 1,163,862 copies of speeches were printed at a cost of \$30,000, while 307,000 copies of speeches were printed for the Food Administration.

"We ought to convince the people that a propaganda is unnecessary on every question," said Senator Smoot. "That would save thousands of pounds of paper."

DETROIT

Fur Headquarters Since 1887

Buy With Confidence

NEWTON ANNIS

239 Woodward at Clifford

DETROIT

Exclusive Styles

In Misses' and Women's

Suits, Coats, Dresses,

Skirts, Waists and Furs,

The Rollins Co.

239 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,

DETROIT

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames

Pictures Framed to Order

313 David Whitney Building

DETROIT

121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT

D. PRINGLE, Manager

"MADE GOOD SINCE 1889"

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies

216 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.

LUNCHEON SUPPER

STOUT WOMEN

We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in

SMART APPAREL

guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. \$12.50 to \$45

LANE BRYANT,

84 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Workingmen Saving More Money Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Savings deposits in six savings banks in Chicago located in districts where workingmen are predominant show an increase of \$2,562,000 since July 1, 1919, when war-time prohibition went into effect. Officials of these banks attribute a considerable part of the increase to the fact that the saloons are closed. The manager of one of them having an increase of nearly \$600,000 since July 1, declared that there was no doubt that a great deal of the increase was due to prohibition. It could be proved, he said, by the fact that men have deposits in this bank who, while the saloons were open, did not have a savings account. Another banker declared that the deposits in his bank located in a district populated by workingmen, had increased 500 per cent. Women now have family deposits at the bank, he declared, who formerly did not have decent clothes to wear. Prohibition in the long run, he said, would tremendously increase savings accounts.

Prosperity Is Promoted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BATAVIA, New York—That prohibition has promoted prosperity among workers, aided production, given stimulus to the retail trade and been an all-round help to the community is the report of the investigator of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who says that formerly \$270,000 was spent here yearly for liquor. Despite the forecast of the bigger interests that prohibition would ruin the town financially, the majority of the retail merchants have been won over to prohibition as its benefits have been noticed. All have found a decided increase in sales, and a higher quality of goods demanded. Many dealers say that bills are paid more promptly and several large new enterprises have been undertaken here. The banks show a marked increase in savings deposits. It is believed that prohibition will materially reduce municipal expense, as the demands for charity and the percentage of crime have decreased notably.

Real Estate Is Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prospective important real estate developments in this city, in a neighborhood where a number of saloons formerly flourished, are expected to be a standing refutation of predictions of the liquor interests that prohibition would have a serious effect on real estate operations. The proposed developments will add thousands of dollars to the taxable property of Boston. About \$1,000,000 is said to be involved in the undertaking, which includes the erection of a large motion picture house. Among the properties included in the development is the site of the old Province House, which was the original dwelling of the royal governors of Massachusetts. The property is on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Old South Meeting House.

Abolishment of Court Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WINOOSKI, Vermont—Abolishment of the municipal court in this town is looked for as a result of prohibition. Since the first of July the number of cases to appear in this court has been negligible and may be very easily taken care of in the Burlington (Vermont) court which is also without cases a great deal of the time. When liquor was sold the Winooski court was one of the busiest in the State. Since the advent of prohibition only a few minor cases have occupied its attention each month. It is expected that legislative action to abolish the court and transfer its business to Burlington will be taken at the next session. Such action will save the people approximately \$3000 a year.

COMBINED RAILWAY TERMINALS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Summarizing his conclusions on the transportation situation in the South as the period of federal operation of railroads draws to a close, B. L. Winchell, regional director of railroads for the southern region, said that unification of the lines had been beneficial, and out of the experience may come a program looking toward ideal terminal operations in the future, with the abandonment of the practice of individual roads expending large sums for independent terminals. Much had been accomplished during 1919, he said, in getting more passenger trains on time in the South.

COAL LACK MAY STOP NEW YORK TRANSIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lewis C. Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, believes that this city faces a possible shutdown of every transportation line because of lack of coal. The shortage is said to be due to lack of cars and to harbor conditions, the latter making difficult a forecast as to how soon a renewed supply may be received.

Mr. Nixon conferred yesterday with representatives of transportation and other public utilities companies, and the public is asked to economize on fuel. Curtailment of transportation service is expected.

CAUTION IS URGED UPON MOTORISTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A passenger train approaching at full speed and still a quarter of a mile away will cover the remaining distance in 18 seconds; if half a mile away, it will flash past in 36 seconds. These figures are offered by the safety specialist of the Southern Pacific Railroad to impress upon motorists the inadvisability of attempting to cross railroad tracks with a train in sight.

"Motorists should think in terms of time as well as distance. It requires a wait of only a fraction of a minute to permit a train to pass. On the other hand, 18 seconds allows too small a margin to escape an accident if in shifting gears the engine stops or anything goes wrong."

PLANS FOR GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Proposals by Which Canadian Government Would Take Over Road to Be Put Before Stockholders by Chairman of Board

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(Canadian Press)—Proposals by which the Canadian Government would take over the Grand Trunk Railway system, including lines controlled by the Grand Trunk in the United States, will be laid before stockholders of the company by Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the board, on February 19.

With his call for the meeting, sent out today, Sir Alfred issued a circular stating the board of directors advised acceptance of the proposals, which were in the form of an agreement approved by the Canadian Parliament last October.

Rate increases granted the Grand Trunk have been inadequate to keep pace with the enormous expenses incurred during the last few years, the circular says, and the situation of the company is declared to have been "greatly exaggerated." It is pointed out that the United States Government saved shareholders from loss by guaranteeing incomes to the companies, while British railroad companies had a similar guarantee for 1914. This assistance was not given the Grand Trunk, it is declared.

"When the Canadian Government becomes the owner of the system," the circular continues, "it can speedily bring about such a readjustment of rates as will permit a fair return on the capital invested."

The government agrees to assume the debentures of the company, and also an issue of 4 per cent "guaranteed stock," the holders of the latter receiving in exchange for their stock 4 per cent non-voting certificates. The common stock and the several preferred issues of the company are to be purchased by the government at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The holders will receive pro rata 4 per cent non-voting certificates, redeemable at par any time after 10 years.

As soon as the shareholders agree to accept the agreement, the management of the road will be taken over by a board of five members, appointed partly by the government and partly by the company. When the sale is finally concluded, the Grand Trunk will formally become part of the Canadian National system, which includes the Intercolonial, the National Transcontinental, and the Canadian Northern.

STYLISH Footwear for Southern Climes

We are showing the newest models in Sport and Semi-Dress footwear for those who are going South.

Also our lovely Spring styles are arriving.

YVES

Woodward and Adams Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

Distinctive Jewelry

Diamonds, Watches

Hugh Connolly & Son

State at Griswold, DETROIT

Pontiac (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue

260 Woodward Avenue

2960 Woodward Ave., Highland Park

DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Hair's Restaurant

CHOICE FOOD

Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient Location. Efficient Service.

258 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT

THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO.

Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies

Cherry 6700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

IN DETROIT SEND FETTER'S FLOWERS

17 Adams Ave., East, Phone Main 1265

1635 Woodward Ave., Phone Market 6688

NUCOA
The Original Nut Butter

WHILE Nucoa is branded oleomargarine to comply with an old Federal law, it contains, in reality, no animal fat. Nucoa is a pure, rich spread from bread, churned from coconuts and milk.

THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY
New York New Jersey Chicago
Detroit San Francisco

MR. HOOVER ASKED QUESTIONS BY DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of New York has addressed an open letter to Herbert Hoover as a presidential possibility, asking his attitude on prohibition, alleging that his support by a New York newspaper opposed to prohibition and which would hardly be expected to support a candidate who did not advocate the repeal of the Prohibition Enforcement Act or its amendment in

MASTER OF A KING OF CRAFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Down in the workshop the glider was lying gold, the pure fine gold of the Israelites, and of every one since with a love of ornament; laying it leaf by leaf and book by book on a new picture frame—and one by one the office staff went to look and stayed, fascinated. For here was a king of crafts fighting for existence against the hosts of bronze powders shouting their slogans, "As good as gold," and "A child can use us."

But shout as you may, and adventure through the whole world of substitutes, nothing can take the place of fine gold, red or pale. Did not Herodotus write all about the Egyptians' use of it and Pliny explain that it came to Rome after the destruction of Carthage, and speedily became the most popular form of ornament? Is not the Bible full of it all the way from the Ark of the Covenant to Solomon's Temple, and does it not symbolize all that is full, perfect, and permanent? Treat it well and it is a joy forever; scratch or mutilate it, and so long as a vestige remains it will sing to you through the dirt and damage.

Plebeian Paint

But bronze powders are plebeian paint and nothing more. They may shine for a reason when they are new, but they soon sink into a gloomy oblivion, while if you try and tone them they arrive there without even a shining hour.

You can paint them on with brushes or blow them on with air; anybody can use them and everybody does, and the king of crafts suffers in silence because his kingdom is too poor to advertise.

Our glider is a master craftsman; just watch him. His leather-covered pad fits over his left thumb like an artist's palette; he calls it a cushion and the word has time immemorial behind it. The end is protected against the wind and it is there that he shakes out of the books of gold the precious leaves.

All in a mess they drop, one on the top of another, and crumpled up until there doesn't seem to be a whole one among them. Now watch; it is a magical and precious art! With a long, flat knife he picks up a leaf without tearing it. He shakes it in the air to get the creases out, he waves it about just to make us gasp, and lo, there it lies on his cushion flat and square, and he puffs at it to take out the last semblance of a fold.

A Few Experiments

It is expensive stuff to play with, but try and pick out a leaf on the knife as he does! You have torn it into a dozen pieces before you have realized you have touched it at all. Now try and flatten out what is left with a breath—and the fragments flutter to the ground on the other side of the bench. And yet the glider is a big man with big hard hands and yours are white and feminine. We will watch, for we are better as watchers, and then we will make him tell us how he does it.

The little leaf lies foursquare on the cushion. The long knife cuts it into three, or four, or as many pieces as are wanted. Now comes real magic. A thin-haired brush like a tiny whitewash brush appears; he calls it a "tip," perhaps Solomon named it. He brushes it once or twice quickly across his cheek. What on earth is he doing? Is this the quickness of the hand that deceives the eye while something else is going on? But the glider is grave and deliberate, and not at all the stuff that conjurers are made of. Gently he lays the tip on the gold leaf, and like a live thing it clings to it, and is lifted, and laid on

the frame in the proper place. Would it stick without the cheek-brushing? No, it wouldn't; that operation warms it, or magnetizes it, or something.

The Skill of the Gilder

But there the gold is lying. Dab it with cotton wool, dab it into cracks and crevices, and coax it into corners, and your gold frame takes shape before your eyes. On and on he goes, marvelously. Now he is shaking gold leaves into a heap on his cushion, and now he flattens them out with wavings of his magical knife. The cheek-brushing accompanies every laying.

Then there are the burnishes to do. The burnishes are those bits of the frame which fairly wink at you, they are so bright, and they are burnished to give it character and relief. Just now they are dull-red patches on the tops of the ornament; but that dull-red is the old, old Venetian red-gold size, which shines so richly when the gold begins to wear off. It has plum-bago in it, too, and you will see why in a moment.

A little cup of water and a soft brush. The dull-red place is painted with the water, and before it has time to dry, the gold leaf is laid on and clings like a skin. The glider will let us try our hand now, we cannot do so much damage, and it is the most exciting task of all.

Working With the Burnisher

Take his burnisher; that little curved bit at the end is agate. Rub it on the gold smoothly and evenly, and at every stroke the gold begins to shine and wink at you. The plum-bago in the gold size is being polished, just as you used to polish a grate with black lead, and the gold gets polished along with it. Brighter and brighter it grows, until there you are with a burnished gold boss, or flower, standing out from all the rest like a jewel in the yellow sand.

How did the glider learn to do it all so well? He will tell you; he was apprenticed as a youth, in an English country town, where his ancestors had been carvers and gilders since the beginning of things. Every stage of the preparation up to the finish we have just seen, he had spent many months and years upon, when he would have liked to be out playing.

There were months of casting composition—ornaments from molds, months more of laying them on the frames, and joining them together till it looked like one piece, and months and months more when he whitened everything up for the gold laying.

A Master Gilder at Last

And so he had come to be a master glider and there was nothing he had not gilded at some time, or other, even to the figureheads of ships at anchor in the harbor. No union for him, nor any eight-hour day, if he is in the middle of a job that would spoil over night. He has his regrets and his grumbles. There are no young gilders coming up, no apprentices in the shops, and the old ones are going.

Every style and fashion in frames, old, young, good, bad, and indifferent, he knows like his own name; he can tell you the date of their comings and goings to a year or two, and often he knows who originated them. He is not conservative; he is open to any new thing so long as it will stand the acid of his craftsmanship, but it bites deep, and little passes. He loves the old traditions. He tells you with pride of the old glider who downed his tools and left his work rather than lay inferior leaf known as "metal," instead of the precious gold he had worked with all his life.

Disapproval of Modern Ways

He is indignant, and more, with the modern frame-maker who does not employ a glider, and tells his customer to his face that you cannot tell bronze paint from gold, and that it will last as long. He has worked for

frame-makers and heard them speak so—and worse things, too. He has heard them tell the customer, who did not know any better, that bronze is gold leaf—and there could be no greater crime or contradiction in the world than that!

But now he has left the frame-makers for good, and works for an art gallery, and is happy, for they love the old craft as well as he does, and would not require him to forswear it for the world.

He has a firm conviction that women should be gilders, although they never are and never have been, as far as he knows, "but their hands are more suited to the job than ours," and it is



"Our glider is a master craftsman, just watch him"

his ambition to have a girl apprentice and to teach her all he knows. So there is another craft, and a precious one, awaiting the "demobbed."

That must be why, whenever he is laying gold, he invites the stenographers to come to see how it is done, in the hope of firing them with the craft spirit. But so far, although they admire, he has made no converts.

WINNIPEG'S LEGISLATIVE STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Proportional representation for Winnipeg is now practically an assured fact. Government members at a caucus meeting recently declared themselves in favor of the introduction of a bill, which is now under preparation by the Attorney-General, to make this provision.

Ronald Hooper of Ottawa, honorary secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, has been secured by the government to explain to members of the Legislature the operation of elections by proportional representation, as applicable to Winnipeg. Winnipeg will be given either four or six more seats under the redistribution plan which the government has under consideration. No change in the country will take place.

BRITISH FAIRS TO AID EMPIRE TRADE

Industries' Fairs in Britain Are Blow Struck at Fetish of German Cheapness, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"This is a blow struck at the fetish of German cheapness," said Sir Hamar Greenwood, M. P., secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, recently, when he discussed the British Industries Fairs

port has been received for this year's fair that the Crystal Palace, large as it is, is insufficient for the accommodation of manufacturers, and it is impossible to give applicants the full area they applied for. Local fairs are to be held at Birmingham (principally hardware) and Glasgow (for textiles)."

A very large number of invitations and pamphlets, Sir Hamar continued, had been circulated to foreign importers and British firms. It was hoped that in years to come these fairs would be so developed as to tempt buyers from all parts of the world, and to make the annual fair one that no up-to-date wholesale buyer could afford to miss. Sir Hamar went on to say that it was imperative that the foreign buyer, when he arrived in England, should be made to feel that he was a welcome guest. "It is right that the hand of friendship should be stretched out to them," he said, "for the arrival of these foreign visitors is a matter of national importance."

Traveling Exhibitions Planned

The Germans had already realized the success of these British fairs, and the German Government had granted a substantial subsidy to fight the British fair. "At the last fair," said Sir Hamar, "orders to the amount of £2,500,000 were taken. This year we hope that amount will be trebled." A scheme for movable shops and traveling exhibitions of British products abroad was outlined by Sir Hamar, and also a system of permanent continental showrooms. The former, he said, had been already approved by the Treasury. They would go to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and possibly to the Far East, South America, and, for some of their highest class luxury articles to the United States. "I am for the friendly, commercial invasion of the great American republics," he concluded.

ZIONIST COMMITTEE MEETS IN JERUSALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to a recent issue of The Zionist Bulletin, a meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Jews in Palestine took place in Jerusalem recently. Dr. Weismann was to have addressed the meeting on the political situation in the country, and Mr. Ussishkin on work in Palestine, but neither was able to attend. Mr. Bezalel Jaffe presided.

Dr. Jacob Thon reported on Jewish conditions and Zionist activities in various countries which he had visited during his absence from Palestine, dealing especially with Egypt, Poland, and Galicia. He spoke in high terms of the energy which was being displayed by the Zionist Delegation at Paris, and the Zionist Bureau in London. Dr. Thon was subsequently re-elected chairman of the committee.

The question of the future composition of the provisional committee having been raised, the representatives of the Mizrahi demanded an extension of their representation. They pointed out that hitherto they had been content to leave matters as they thought that the provisional committee would be of short duration; but now that the calling of the Constituent Assembly had been postponed in-

definitely, and the provisional committee was still dealing with all questions that concerned the Yishub, it was impossible for the Mizrahi, with its present disproportionate representation, any longer to take responsibility for the committee's actions. A heated discussion followed, in which the claim of the Mizrahi was supported by many speakers who were not adherents of that body, while others opposed it on the ground that the Mizrahi organization did not represent all the orthodox sections of Palestine Jewry.

Another question which provoked much discussion was the participation of the provisional committee in the work of the Zionist Commission. A resolution was adopted that the provisional committee should choose three representatives for the commission. A heated debate then ensued as to the representation of the workers on the Zionist Commission. This right had at first been given to the Poalei Zion, but the Achduth Haabodah objected strongly, pointing out that 80 per cent of the workers belonged to their organization, and had no confidence in the representatives of the Poalei Zion. On the Achduth Haabodah's resolution to withdraw its members from the provisional committee, it was decided to leave the question of workers' representation open and refer it to another sitting which will shortly take place in Jerusalem. In view of the unsettled position the Achduth Haabodah consented to remain in the provisional committee.

GENERAL GOURAUD SEEKS AID OF PRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The representatives of the press at Beirut were recently invited to the house of Colonel Nieger, administrator-in-chief of the western zone. The colonel announced to them that the French troops had taken possession of several of the principal strongholds of the Bekaa, without any untoward incident. The French troops, he said, had only taken this action after an agreement between the French military authorities and the representatives of the Sherif, and had resulted from an intelligent understanding between the two parties, for the assurance of unity and order in the government of the country.

The press representatives were later received by General Gouraud, at the new Serailah. The general explained to them that he regarded the press as one of his principal collaborators and that he counted upon it to help him in the work of unification, appeasement, and pacification, which he had come to undertake in the country. He declared that he should not ignore the difficulties in the situation consequent upon the diversities of beliefs, and remarked that if all the Syrians would put aside their personal interests, in favor of the general good, aiming at a common end, and following a common plan, they would succeed in forming a strong and prosperous nation.

The Beirut press, he said, should not, by its actions, gainsay wise and zealous people in Damascus, who were also working for the reorganization of the country. They should not render the task more difficult. The general stated that he was disposed to lend all his support to the press, and he trusted they would reciprocate.

WAR PENSIONS PAID IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There has been issued as a White Paper a series of tables showing the weekly rates of war pensions and allowances granted by the principal allied and associated powers and dominion governments and by Germany to men disabled, and to the dependents of men, in consequence of the great war.

Taking as a standard the pension paid to a totally disabled man the tables show that the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and South Africa each pay 40s. per week. Canada heads the list with 47s. 11d.; France pays 37s.; Australia 30s.; United States 28s. 10d.; Italy 19s. 4d., which has been temporarily increased to vary from 23s. 6d. to 37s. 1d., according to incapacity; and Germany, from 13s. 10d. to 26s. 4d., according to nature of disablement. Except in the cases of France and Germany there are additional allowances for a wife, and except in the case of Germany there are additional allowances per child. To meet the increased cost of living the German pension has been increased from January 1, 1919, by a bonus of 50 per cent to 100 per cent, according to the nature of the disablement. Pending the passing of the new law, an all-round bonus of 40 per cent has also been granted in Germany as from June 1, 1919.

With respect to dependents, Canada again heads the list with 38s. 4d. plus a bonus of 7s. 8d. New Zealand allows 30s., and South Africa 25s. The United States is next with 24s., and both the United Kingdom and Australia pay 20s. France allows 11s. 3½d. a week, Italy 9s. 7d., and Germany 7s. 8d. In every case an allowance is made for children, the figures for the first child being: United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa 10s.; Canada 14s. 4d.; United States 9s. 7d.; France 4s. 7d.; Germany 3s. 2½d., and Italy 1s. 6½d. Again in the case of Germany pending the passing of the new law an all-round 40 per cent bonus has been granted as from June 1.

REVICTUALING WORK FOR THE LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The government which is concerning itself with the revictualing of Beirut, has decided to take similar steps for the benefit of the Lebanon at the same time. Depots have been opened in the principal Casas, where flour and the most necessary foodstuffs, such as rice and sugar, are being sold at reasonable prices fixed by the revictualing service.

These efforts of the government to assist the population were extremely necessary, and praiseworthy; but it is a matter for regret that certain depots have been entrusted to individuals who were formerly in the Turkish service and who, profiting by their position, assumed the rôle of monopolists of foodstuffs. It is with a sense of relief that the populations of certain villages have learnt the news that a few of these men are to be dismissed.

Established Eighteen Forty One

C. F. Hovey Co.

BOSTON

Merchandise UP TO Standard

Fur Coats Marked Down

The Final Mark Down Has Been Taken On These Coats

The replacement prices on many of them are higher than the prices we now ask. We decided to take a further mark-down rather than put them in cold storage for next season, altho the latter decision would have been more beneficial to us. This is your opportunity to save if you act quickly—Only a few coats as advertised.

Hudson Seal Coats \$255

Plain model, 30 inches long, with border and belt. Other 36, 40 and 45-inch Hudson Seal Coats at \$325, \$375 to \$600

Hudson Seal Coats, with collar and cuffs of natural squirrel, 30 and 36 inch lengths, \$295, \$345, \$425	1 Natural Squirrel Coat, 40-inch length. \$450
1 Hudson Seal Dolman, collar and cuffs of dark mink, 45-inch length. \$750	1 Natural Squirrel Coat, 30-inch length. \$395
Natural Raccoon Coats, 30, 36, 40, 46 inch lengths. \$235, \$345 to \$450	Hudson Seal Coats, with collar and cuffs of beaver, 30 and 36-inch lengths, \$325, \$425, \$450, \$525
1 Hudson Seal Coat, fancy model with skunk collar, cuffs and border. \$525	
1 Hudson Seal Dolman, with natural skunk collar, 42-inch length. \$550	
Hudson Seal Coats, collar and cuffs of natural skunk, 30 and 36-inch lengths. \$325, \$395, \$450	
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long, with collar, cuffs and border of beaver. \$650	

1 MAN'S BEAVER COAT \$500

Fine Hudson Bay Beaver, 42 inches long. Lined with satin. An extraordinary coat at an extraordinary price.

Walter Wool

Saves Money. Keeps your hands busy. Makes others happier. Direct from maker to you.

Extra fine quality four-ply woolen yarn just released for home distribution. This wool was used extensively during the war for soldiers' and sailors' sweaters, socks, helmets and wristlets.

Walter Wool garments are needed and appreciated both here and abroad. Unusually soft and warm—easy knitting with comfortable "give."

Oxford	Salmon
Natural	Khaki
White	Peacock
Black	Turquoise
Navy	Canary

Sent postpaid, insured, the day we get your order. Free samples sent on request. 2-lb. carton (4 banks to lb.), \$3 per lb. 5-lb. carton \$2.80 per lb. Send check, money order or bank draft. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Immediate delivery—Order today.

F. W. WALTER

Dept. S. 43 Letitia St., Phila., Pa.

Wise Bees Save Money
Wise Folks Save Money

Interest Begins FEB. 10

LAST DIVIDEND 4½%

HOME SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1869

75 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.

THE LEE BROOM

is preferred by many discriminating women. ZEDA is a stemless broom, meaning the coarse fibers or stems are picked out by hand, only the very finest fiber being used. Say ZEDA, not "a broom," when ordering.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY

Boston, Mass. Davenport, Iowa. Lincoln, Neb.

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
178 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

Betty Wales Dresses

Good Will

WHEN high quality is the foundation on which it is based, good will is a valuable asset. Betty Wales Dresses are the choice of many thousands of women and girls who know that the enduring loveliness of these gowns could not be achieved except by a combination of durable materials, fine needlework and correct design. New models follow each other from week to week, always ensuring style that is up-to-the-minute, as well as original.

Betty Wales Dresses are sold in only one store in each vicinity. Find that store and visit it frequently if you desire to be in touch with current fashions.

Every dress bearing Betty Wales' label is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

Betty Wales Dressmakers
1110 Waldorf Building New York City

WORK OF BRITISH RAILWAY UNION

Industrial Relations of Railway Companies and Workmen Are Shown by Reviewing Organization of the National Union

LONDON, England—For a whole year there has been friction on the British railways. A crisis was just averted in March last. A costly national strike actually occurred in October. Throughout the year constant negotiations have been in progress between the government and the National Union of Railwaymen, but the greatest difficulty has been encountered in settling a complicated wages question. After offer after offer by the government has been rejected, and acute differences of opinion have arisen between the rank and file and the executive of the union. Why is it that the railways have been more constantly menaced with industrial disputes than almost any other British industry, and that the general body of members of the National Union of Railwaymen are less inclined to accept the decisions and advice of their executive than members of other unions?

The answer is to be found in an explanation of the past industrial relations between the railway companies and their workmen, in the extraordinary manner in which trade unionism has developed on the railways, and in the constitution of the union itself.

Directors Opposed Unions

Taking the trade union development first, it may be noted that while unions generally have been recognized in Great Britain as negotiating bodies for very many years, the railway directors consistently refused to admit union officials until eight years ago. Owing to a vigorous opposition which expressed itself effectively through managers and foremen, railway workers showed great timidity in organizing themselves. Moreover, the fact that those who did organize were banded together in five separate organizations, four of which catered for particular classes of workers, helped to weaken the unions.

In 1907, for instance, when the first advanced trade union movement took place, there were about 600,000 railway workers, including nearly 100,000 shop mechanics and craftsmen of various kinds. The total membership of all the unions was only just over 100,000. The largest, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, had only 122,000 in 1912, when the National Union of Railwaymen was formed. The General Railway Workers Union and the United Signalmen and Pointsmen's Union, which joined with the Amalgamated Society to form the National Union of Railwaymen, had only 20,000 and 40,000, respectively.

An Amazing Growth

The subsequent growth was amazing. In two years the membership of the new union was well over 300,000. It is now over 400,000. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which has kept a separate existence, rose from 20,000 in 1910 to over 40,000 at the present time, and the other 40,000 locomotive men have joined the union, so that this branch of the old craft unions, like the engine, the union has 100,000 shopmen members, while others are members of the old craft unions like the engineers, carpenters, leather workers, and so on. The Railway Clerks Association, founded 20 years ago, experienced the same official opposition and slow growth for many years. It had only 10,000 out of 80,000 clerks in 1910. Now it has over 50,000.

The meaning of this astonishing growth of the railway unions is that for half a century organization was discouraged, recognition was denied, exceedingly low wages and long hours of labor prevailed, but once a stage in organization was reached at which men felt strong enough to take aggressive action the determination to achieve better conditions was strengthened month by month. The concentration of energy on advanced movements since 1907, including the demands which secured a war wage of 33s. a week, is the result of a most powerful reaction against the old conditions. The policy of the boards of directors up to 1911 (when, after a national strike, union

negotiators were first admitted to consultation boards) is largely responsible for the persistence and combativeness of the British railway workers today. The memory of bad conditions of the past is fresher and sharper in the thoughts of railway workers than among other bodies, like the miners, engineers, and textile workers.

Railwaymen are a picked body of workers. They are not engaged casually. They must have references as to character; they are required to pass some appropriate educational test. Hence their relatively high average of mental alertness, and the curious fact that while as a body they render highly efficient service in positions of great responsibility for life and limb, they contain, nevertheless, a larger proportion of industrial extremists than perhaps any other union except the miners. This circumstance also explains partly why members of the union take so keen a personal interest in its doings.

Constitution of the Union

The constitution of the union gives them ample scope for the exercise of this personal interest and pressure on their executive. The formation of the union was the first deliberate effort in England to establish an industrial union, which, although it is sometimes spoken of as "the one big union," is a widely different conception from that of the I. W. W. It means in England the organization into a single union of all the workers engaged in a particular industry, as opposed to the older method of organization by craft.

To meet the difficulty arising from the varying conditions and interests of the different classes of workers, the National Union of Railwaymen constitution provides for four electoral bodies. These are the locomotive staffs; traffic department; goods and carriage department; and engineering shops and permanent way staffs. Each electoral body chooses its due proportion of the 24 members of the executive, and the election is by the single transferable vote system. The election itself, therefore, fosters interest. Each of the four members of the executive forms a departmental sub-committee, and is charged with the duty of watching the special interests of the class of workers it represents.

Work in the Districts

Next, the country is divided into 60 districts, which contain altogether over 1000 separate branches. The branches in each district elect by ballot one delegate to the annual general meeting, which is the supreme governing body of the union, and which, owing to the method of election, represents the rank and file more directly than any other trade-union conference. The election of representatives to the delegate meetings also fosters interest, and this is perhaps one reason why the branch meetings of railwaymen are uniformly the best attended in Great Britain.

It is natural that men working in the same depot should be interested in each other's affairs, as dealt with in the branches, but a wider community of interest is stimulated by district councils, which are officially provided for in the constitution. The functions assigned to these councils are propagandist and consultative, but they have inevitably been widened in practice. They have become the center of advanced effort. New demands originate in them. Support among the rank and file is stimulated. The policy of the executive is keenly scrutinized and often challenged, and the effect is seen in resolutions of branches to the executive.

Vigilance Committees

An outgrowth of this activity in some districts is the formation of "vigilance committees." These are not recognized by the constitution or the executive, but they form rallying centers for the more extreme and aggressive members, and more and more have they come to influence the district councils, and through them the general policy of the union.

One result of all this intense local activity and liveliness has been a series of annual general meeting resolutions which have taken from the executive its former unlimited power to settle as well as negotiate all disputes. No settlement is now valid until it has been ratified either by the annual meeting or a special delegate meeting. Hence the dominant interest in the proceedings of the special delegate meeting in London, and the importance of the local agitations in the districts and branches against the offer of the government.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE TO REFORM BILL

News of Passing of Bill Is Received With General Composure, if Not Approbation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The news of the passing of the Reform Bill has been received in India with general composure if not general approbation. The Moderates are frankly elated, and the European community resigned; only the Extremists remain as always antagonistic. The attitude of the Extremists is described by Mr. Jilak, when he says that they will "take" (as distinguished from "accept") the bill and whatever other benefits Parliament may give, and use them as a working basis for further agitation. Indian legislation, he adds, does not really depend upon the consent of the Indian people. Thus, it is possible to be either satisfied or dissatisfied with it. Satisfaction would result in the cessation of agitation, if not permanent, at least temporarily. Dissatisfaction will simply mean the continuance of agitation until the Extremist Party shall obtain the fulfillment of all its demands.

The Moderates assert that with the passing of the bill there vanishes forever the stigma of inferiority of Indians, as compared with their European fellow subjects. With political equality, there will surely come a better feeling and better understanding between the western and eastern races. It is even suggested that once acknowledged as the equal of his European brother, the Indian will abandon his claim of superiority for Indian ideals and Indian customs. This attitude is declared to have been adopted in sheer self-defense against the alleged contempt evinced for the Indian in the former political constitution. A great wave of social reform and a general eagerness to adopt western culture and western customs is prophesied.

The European pacifiers, while less jubilant, take a conciliatory view of the matter. Warm approbation is expressed of the decision of the Moderate Party to withdraw its support from the "national" congress and to abstain from attending it this year. It is pointed out that so long as the Moderates associate themselves with the Extremists they cannot hope for European sympathy or cooperation. As it is, Europeans, for the most part, do not approve of the bill. They do not believe that it will conduce to political unity or commercial prosperity. They have done all in their power to oppose it. Now the bill has passed, it is not characteristic of the British to cry over spilled milk, nor yet to sulk when the opposite party scores an advantage. Therefore the European community is prepared to accept the bill with a good grace, and to do its utmost to further its smooth working.

Should the Moderates continue to have the courage of their opinions and definitely disassociate themselves from the Extremists, there is even the possibility of an amalgamation of Indian Moderates with a European Liberal Party. The reasonable attitude of the Moderates has been noted and approved by all thoughtful Europeans, more especially the abstention of Moderates from boycotting the recent peace celebrations and seeking to stir up Muhammadan discontent on the Calcutta question. Europeans ally themselves with an Indian political party, but only with a strictly loyal party.

NEW BRITISH LAW PROTECTS TENANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Health announces that: following on the passage into law of the Increase of Rent (Amendment) Act 1919, which received the royal assent on the 23rd of December last, the Ministry of Health has revised the contents of the poster, suggested by it as a means of acquainting tenants and landlords with the law as to election and increase of rent. By previous acts the owner seeking an election order from the court was obliged, if he had purchased the house since September 30, 1917, to satisfy the court that there was alternative accommodation available for

the tenant. By the new act that obligation is extended to all owners. The following are the precise terms of the poster which the Ministry of Health proposes might be used, where local circumstances seem to call for it. A tenant cannot be ejected, except by order of the court, from a dwelling house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling, where neither the rent nor rateable value exceeds £52 a year.

If the rent is paid, and the tenant observes the conditions of tenancy, and does not cause nuisance or annoyance to neighbors, the court will only make an ejection order: (1) Where the landlord reasonably requires the house for occupation by himself or his employee, or an employee of some tenant from him, and the court is satisfied that there is alternative accommodation available for the tenant; or (2) where the tenant is making an unreasonable profit by sub-letting or by taking in lodgers. Rent cannot be increased except: (1) To meet increased local rates paid by the landlord; (2) By 8 per cent on cost of improvements or structural alterations, not being decoration or repairs; and (3) By an addition not exceeding 10 per cent of the rent. In the case of a house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling and rented or rated at not more than £26 a year, the 10 per cent addition cannot be imposed until 6 months after the legal date of the end of the war.

MALAYAN STATE TO END "DEBT SLAVERY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The prospective abolition of what is known as "debt slavery," which still exists in Tringannu, one of the unfederated Malay states under British protection, is referred to in the report of these states for 1918, which has been issued as a Blue Book. J. L. Humphreys, British agent at Tringannu, in his report writes: "I am glad to be able to record the passing (after considerable opposition) of an enactment for the abolition of debt slavery. Tringannu is the only State under British protection in which this abominable practice still continues, and though many of its original severities have been modified of recent years, the essential evils of the custom still remain; the debt is treated as hereditary, children are taken in pledge for parents, and no reduction is made in the debt on account of the labor of the debtor. The social, moral, and economic abuses of the system are notorious."

"The custom resembles villenage in many ways, and, like it, is proper to a stage of society in which status not contract is predominant—a stage from which Tringannu has not yet completely emerged. The enactment drafted and now passed has taken this into account, and provides for the elimination of the idea of status, and the definition of the element of contract. A summary of its provisions is as follows: All existing debts are to be registered within six months (debts not so registered become void); the making of any new agreement for debt slavery is prohibited, all registered debts are reduced automatically by fixed monthly reduction on account of the debtor's labor. "It is calculated that existing debts will be wiped out within three years; any quicker process would not educate, either master or debtor class, sufficiently to secure a permanent abolition. A committee of three—of which the British Agent is a member—has been appointed to supervise the working of the enactment."

SOVIET MOSCOW AS A REFUGEE SAW IT

Vivid Impression Given of Market Where Everything From Diamonds to Foodstuffs Is Sold, at Enormous Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Heisingford dispatch to the Russian Liberation Committee reads as follows: In the newspaper "Razvriet" a refugee from the Bolsheviks gives the following account of his journey through the interior of Soviet Russia: "I decided to visit the 'Bookharkva Market' in Moscow, of which it is now said that 'who has not seen the Bookharkva has not seen Moscow.' "An enormous crowd of people is excitedly moving about buying and selling. Everything takes place in the street and the crowd is quite 100,000 strong. Everything may be bought here, beginning with diamonds offered by intellectuals and ending with foodstuffs. Prices, of course, are enormous."

Private Trade Still Possible

"The impression left is that all the decrees and orders for the abolition of free trade, under severe penalties for profiteering, have neither force nor meaning. All that private trade which has been finally destroyed in Petrograd has not vanished in Moscow, but has assumed new, strange, and original forms. It is concentrated in the 'Bookharkva' and has there assumed such vast proportions that the Bolshevik authorities themselves can do nothing with it. Neither raids, nor requisitions, nor regular battles in the 'Bookharkva,' nor arrests and shooting were of any effect, and finally the Bolsheviks had to give way and leave the matter alone."

"Some enterprising individuals have run up wooden sheds to serve as cafés, where, of course at colossal prices, one may buy sweet cakes, pies made with fat, and all manner of sweets. Here, in the street, are huge pots filled with hot porridge, a portion of which costs 25 rubles; the people crowd round the booths and eat the porridge on the spot. The sight is wonderful and unique."

A Motley Crowd

"Butter costs 700 rubles a pound, sugar, 800 rubles, and so forth. One can only be surprised that there is money to buy all this, as, of course, it is beyond the means of the majority of the inhabitants of Moscow. But the crowd in the 'Bookharkva' manages to buy. Here we find deserters, clever profiteers, and all manner of suspicious characters, whose social position and profession are impossible to determine. "The whole way from Moscow to Samara, almost all the people in the train, excepting the Communists, were short of food, as the country through which we passed has been devastated and pillaged and it is impossible to buy any food at the railway stations. I had four pounds of bread with me which I had bought in Moscow for 1000 rubles, and this was my only food during the days which it took me to reach Samara. I looked anxiously at my neighbor, the chief of staff to Leon Trotsky, who all the way was consuming all manner of delicacies, packed up in two large hamper—delicacies of which the majority of the inhabitants of Soviet Russia

have not dared even to dream for the last two years. What was there not in these hamper? Sugar, chocolate, bonbons, jam, tinned foods, bread, butter, sausage, ham, pasties, sweetcakes, milk, and so on. It was a whole fortune, as prices go now."

Wandering Workers

"At the stations on the way we saw crowds of exasperated, exhausted, ragged men. These were Petrograd and Moscow workmen who, some six weeks previously, had been allowed to go for two poods per head of grain from the stores in the provinces of Ufa and Cheliabinsk for their hungry families. They set out on their journey and had been wandering all the time, unable to return and not knowing when they would succeed in doing so."

"The Bolsheviks did not stand on ceremony with them. They did not hesitate to put them out of the train at their own sweet will and force them to spend days and weeks in some hole or other before allowing them to continue their journey home. The two poods of bread, for the sake of which these men had left their families and undertaken their endless journey, had of course been eaten up by them long ago in the course of their wanderings. And now, penniless, having wasted so much time for nothing, worn out, ragged, they crowded about the stations awaiting the moment when they could at last succeed in setting out on their way home again and cursing the Bolsheviks in their hearts. Many of them never succeed in getting home again."

"An especially deep and gloomy impression was produced on me by the station of Noska, where some 1200 of these unfortunate workmen had gathered, unable to proceed farther, and had been vainly waiting their turn for many days. Such inhumanity and cruelty toward the workmen have never yet, I think, been known, under any other government, but under the Workmen's and Peasants' Government they are quite common and normal."

SHIPPING LINES TO COOPERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Anchor Line at Glasgow has decided to trans-

fer its managing director, A. C. F. Henderson, from Glasgow to Liverpool to insure the closest cooperation between the Anchor Line and Messrs. Brookbank Limited in the Indian trade and between the Anchor and Canard Lines in the North Atlantic trade. Mr. Henderson was formerly Liverpool director of the Anchor Line, and was a member of the Liverpool City Coal and Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. Jones Gardner, general manager, will be responsible for the Glasgow office of the Anchor Line, and will now act as the Scottish general agent for the Canard Company.

NEW COMMISSION TO HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Thomas Beaumont Hoher, C.B., C.M.S., has been appointed British Commissioner at Budapest, pending the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Hungary. Mr. Hoher, who was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with Admiral Calthrop's mission to Turkey last year, was previously Chargé d'Affaires and Counselor at the British Embassy in Washington.

Just Inside the West Euclid Entrance—A Complete, Conveniently Located

Men's Shop

Specializing in the sort of Haberdashery that appeals to ultra-particular tastes.

The Higbee Co
CLEVELAND

Buckeye Shoe Repairing
AND
Clothes Pressing Company

637 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland
Short flight up.
Phone, Main 54.
Central 2396 W

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Operating high class "while you wait" establishment.

Shoe shining stands, with colored attendants, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Shoes and clothes called for and delivered free. Prices equal. Service guaranteed.

RAWZINGS
AGNEW
&
LANG
Furnishings and Hats
507-9 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE
now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.

Our location and business methods make it possible to sell you these goods at exceptionally low figures—at worth while savings.

The GEO. D. KOCH & SONS
EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Davis "Good Clothes"

Embrace all the quality wearables for men and boys from hose to hats—as well as tailored outer garments for women.

THE W B DAVIS CO.
327-333 EUCLID AVENUE - CLEVELAND

The Rohn Wall Paper Co.
Give Wonderful Values for the Money

Don't fail to see this new store before purchasing Papers Shown on Swinging Screens
312 PROSPECT AVE.
Opposite May Co., CLEVELAND, O.

Pianos—Player Pianos
Victrolas—Victor Records

The HARMONY MUSIC SHOPPE
CO.,
33-35 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Immaculate Laundering
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman

Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros 2335... Cleveland

J. H. HEIMAN

DIAMOND SPECIALIST

Through to Arcade 162 545 Euclid Ave. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Special attention given to Emblem Pins of all kinds

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS

Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

KARL I. BEST
AND
E. G. HOEFLE

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
6323 EUCLID AVENUE, VICKERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

\$94,500.00 worth of new fashionable silks of the hour

—all on a price basis of real importance—Our great February Silk Event

Commences Thursday morning, February 12th, and continues throughout the balance of February. Many months of careful selection—and spot cash—brought together this great assemblage of Silks at prices that justify anticipating your wants for the year. Extra salespeople—and a great deal of extra selling space in addition to the large Silk Store given over to this display and February Sale.

Chiffon Taffeta
Gros de Londres
Satin American
Radium Charmeuse
Satin Charmeuse
Faile Française
Satin de Luxe
Satin Radiant
Dress Messaline
Duchess Satin
Printed Ecolards
Striped Novelties
Plaid Novelties
Duchess
Silk Shirtings
Creme Victory
Shantung Novelty
White Habutai
Washable Satins
Bengaline
Metallic Brocades
Satin Lunette
Creme Meteor
Creme de Chine
Clavkipe
Satin Baronnesse
Satin Romaine
Tricolette
Printed Lining Silks
Silk and Wool Poplin
Satin Baronnette
Ace of Satins
Wedding Satins
Warp Print Taffeta
Printed Radium
Rich Brocades
Fan-lai
Dew-Kist
Kumai-Kumai
Whip-Poor-Will
Thistle-du
Changeable Messaline



Black Silks in All the Fashionable Weaves
All Kinds of Sport Silks

Boggs & Buhl

PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Specialty Store Sells Out to Frank & Seder

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Announcement has just been made that Frank & Seder, the big Pittsburgh ready-to-wear distributors, have purchased the entire stock of Nemerov's of Thirty-fourth street from the receiver. Nemerov opened a popular-priced specialty store early last fall in Thirty-fourth street, right in the heart

of the exclusive shopping district of the metropolis. The stock consisted of suits, coats, dresses and furs for women and misses. For a time the store seemed successful, but untoward conditions prevented the development of the business and the firm was forced into bankruptcy. It is understood in the trade that Frank & Seder negotiated the purchase at far below present market prices.

Sale Begins Next Monday

FRANK & SEDER
PITTSBURGH

Final Reductions on McCreery Quality Furs

Our entire stock of Fur Garments, Matched Sets and Separate Pieces has been marked for final clearance—at prices that make a purchase of these Furs an excellent investment.

McCreery
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Truwool All-Service Suits for Spring

FOR many women they will solve the problem of a smart Suit at small cost. They are tailored in jaunty, youthful lines—the material a close-knitted fabric like Jersey which does not wrinkle or show wear easily.

In street colors, \$29.50, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$45.00.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mohl and Olney
Tailors
Five Ninety-one Wood Street,
Pittsburgh

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing

Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6400 Hilland
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Headquarters for Wireless Equipment

We can supply all standard Radio apparatus from stock. Service and satisfaction guaranteed

Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.
719-21 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
General Offices:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

BENEFICENT WORK OF BRITISH MASONS

During 1919 Amounts Given to Three Great Masonic Institutions Greatly Exceeded Contributions in Previous Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is now possible to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the amount contributed during 1919 by the members of the United Grand Lodge of England to the various Masonic institutions, and, on the occasion of their recent visit to England for the Masonic peace celebration, the representatives of the various American grand lodges were unanimous in their appreciation of England's beneficent work.

"The conqueror is regarded with awe, the wise man commands our esteem; but it is the benevolent man who wins our affections," runs a French aphorism. It is a great thing to win conflict, especially when the victory is won by those who have been fighting for the right, when "The arms are fair, when the intent of bearing them is just."

Constant Practice in Benevolence

But there is a greater honor, even, in the steady, constant practice of benevolence, and particularly so when that is exercised on the continually ascending scale. For many years past the sum expended by the craft on benevolence has been greater with each successive year, although it is not possible to obtain an exact and accurate estimate of the total amount so distributed, even in England alone, owing to the multiplicity of Masonic benevolent associations.

It, however, the amounts contributed to the upkeep of the three great Masonic institutions, and the Mark Benevolent Fund, and expended by the board of benevolence of the United Grand Lodge be accepted by themselves, then there is much cause for congratulation that the brethren have been enabled to wield so great a beneficent power and alleviate so much distress. All the institutions have persisted in the practice of admitting all accepted eligible candidates without the expensive formality of a ballot, a step upon which the supporters have set the seal of approval by their increased donations.

Total Income Increased

The total income for the three central institutions, girls, boys, and adults, for the past year amounted to no less a sum than more than £232,733, or £44,535 in excess of the sum contributed in 1918, an increase, however, which was necessary in view of the extra expenditure involved in the continual rise in the cost of living. Of this aggregate amount, £106,733 was contributed to the Girls' Institution; £96,327 to the Boys' Institution; and £29,673 to the Adults' Institution. The total sum contributed to these institutions during the past 20 years amounts to over £2,827,171, entirely a free-will contribution, since there is no per capita grant and no member of the Craft is bound to subscribe.

In addition there is, of course, the Mark Benevolent Fund, to which only a small proportion of the members of the Craft belong, which last year raised the sum of £6527 and during the past five years has succeeded in raising altogether more than £228,561. During the year also 205 applicants have been relieved by the board of benevolence of the United Grand Lodge to the extent of £12,675, that in itself, as will be admitted, no mean achievement. During the past year, therefore, no less a sum than £231,724 has been expended in Masonic benevolence from the headquarters in Great Queen Street. In addition, the many provincial benevolent associations

must be taken into account, and these are by no means few in number. It would be a guess at the total amount expended in this manner, but every Mason will desire to record his gratitude that so much has been done.

No Ballot for Candidates

Once again the three central institutions propose to admit all candidates without ballot, a step which, when it was first proposed some few years since, was thought inexpedient as tending probably to divert support of the funds, but which it has been found meets with the hearty approval of all the subscribers. The Girls' Institution proposes to spend £1000 upon a laboratory at Clapham Junction, and the board of management of the Boys' Institution proposes to set aside a like sum every year to provide for the higher education of deserving boys after they have finished their school career.

During the past 17 years 1000 lodges have been added to the register of the United Grand Lodge of England. In the opinion of the grand secretary, it will not take longer than 10 years to constitute the next 1000, and every care is being exercised to see that none but the right men are admitted into the order.

The annual meeting of the Province of Nottingham, under the presidency of the provincial grand master, the Duke of Portland, has just held its annual meeting, when it was reported that there are now 1805 Freemasons in the Province, there having been a record increase in membership during the year. A total of £500 was raised through the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire cricket match, and £2500 income was reported by the benevolent and educational committee which was devoted to the three central institutions, £280 also being contributed to the local fund.

FRANCE HAS RENEWED ZEAL FOR HARD WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In the midst of the disorganization existing in all spheres of activity, John Meline, former president of the Council, sounds a note of optimism in the "Revue Hebdomadaire," by announcing the arrival of a "work wave" which will successfully submerge the wave of "slackness or laziness which has swept over the world with such disastrous results."

Mr. Meline says the true France aspires only to work. This fact is especially striking in the devastated regions where men are working day and night with the patient labor characteristic of great tasks, to rebuild their homes ruined through German barbarity. "Those strangers who have made the pilgrimage to our ruins and who have seen them at work," he says, "have carried away with them an impression which is all to the honor of France."

Of the French peasant he says: "They have not succumbed to the wave of laziness, and we see them today struggling for the revival of work with an admirable courage and an unwavering patriotism. The revolutionary peril will not easily triumph over these good people. Let it not try to seduce the peasant by striving to dazzle him with the mirage of the eight-hour day."

Mr. Meline clings to the belief that France will work and work hard, being at heart a laborious, economical nation, endowed moreover with considerable common sense.

SHILLITO'S FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

is an event that has become of such importance and significance that it is looked forward to with the keenest interest of housekeepers of Cincinnati and many miles around this City. Its money-saving features are very noteworthy, too.

The John Shillito Company
CINCINNATI

MODERN SHOE REBUILDERS

Heels changed, gussets, alterations and general repairing. Work will be done while you wait.

E. F. BRANDHORST, Proprietor
2535 Woodburn Ave., W. H. Ave. doors south of Gilbert
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Potters Shoes

A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown with the City
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Peebles Corner Printing Co.
Producers of
BETTER PRINTING
Church Printing a Specialty
Woodburn 1576
2508 Melrose Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Jno. B. Morris

INSURANCE
801 Traction Building
CINCINNATI, O.
Phone Main 4291

"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Lunchroom 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

McRollman & Sons Co.
A Thoroughly Reliable
Department Store
Established in Cincinnati in 1867

Men's Furnishings--Hats
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
THE BURKHARDT BROS. Co.
ANDERSON & BURKHARDT PRESIDENTS
6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton
CINCINNATI, O.

RUBBER DOOR MATS
Sanitary, durable, easily cleaned, catch the dirt and moisture off the shoes in cells. Used for doorways and porches in private residences; for halls and vestibules in public buildings and theatres.
A variety of sizes carried in stock. Any size or shape made to special order.
Schaefer's
16 East Fourth St.
OPPOSITE THE SINTON.
CINCINNATI, O.

FRENCH AND ARABS DIFFER IN SYRIA

Emir Feisal Says Arabs Would Defend Their Independence if Interfered With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The news cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, on the authority of a correspondent of The Times of London, that Arab volunteers and French troops had been in conflict at Baalbek, will not surprise readers of this paper. In an interview which a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had some time ago with the Emir Feisal while in London, His Highness made it clear, indeed, stated in so many words, that the Arabs would fight the French if the latter in any way interfered with their claims to independence. The anger which quite clearly burned behind the dignified and impassive demeanor of the Emir during this interview was an obvious warning of the danger in which the French might find themselves with Arabs of less responsibility and experience than the Emir.

French Claims Recognized

The affair at Baalbek which involved heavy casualties to both sides draws attention again to this inflammable part of the world, and recent events are worth summarizing. The trouble follows the decision arrived at by Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George in the middle of September last, that British troops in Syria should be replaced by French troops, the French claims to a special position in Syria having been recognized by the British in the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916. The British occupation, of course, as has been repeatedly stated by British statesmen, and as is quite obvious to anybody who realizes British commitments in other parts of the world, was never regarded as anything but a temporary affair. When Lord Allenby divided Syria into two administrative areas, namely, Occupied Enemy Territory West and Occupied Enemy Territory East, the first of which included the coast district, he made a French officer administrator of the western territory and an Arabian officer administrator of the eastern territory.

British Withdrawal Completed

Not long after the September agreement between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, the Emir Feisal visited London to press the large Arab claims which were indicated in the interview he accorded to a representative of this paper. The allied government which had been formed under the Emir Feisal was expected to look to the French for advice and any help it required, but the French, it was arranged, should not occupy Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo, included in the Arab state of the Sykes-Picot agreement. This Arab government took over the administration of the eastern territory including the four towns mentioned, while General Gouraud took over the rest of Syria and

Cilicia as French High Commissioner in Syria and commander-in-chief of the army in the Levant. The British withdrawal was completed by the middle of December, but early in that month it was reported that Mr. Clemenceau had consented, on the solicitation of the Emir Feisal, to postpone the occupation of an area between Damascus and the French zone which apparently included Baalbek. Why there should have been any trouble there, therefore, is not at the moment clear, especially as Mr. Lloyd George recently informed the House of Commons that the tension in Syria had sensibly relaxed, apparently as a result of the conversations between the French Government and the Emir Feisal.

BELFAST SHIPBUILDING FOR 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—The tonnage output of the two firms of Workman, Clark & Co. and Harland & Wolff for 1919 shows a total of 186,061 with 190,100 horsepower. Messrs. Harland & Wolff have the world's championship for the greatest tonnage output, and they also launched the biggest ship of the year, the Arundel Castle of 19,600 tons. In addition to 14 new vessels, and the machinery of 70,000 horsepower for another ship, the firm completed their new shipyard, recently described in The Christian Science Monitor, covering 215 acres and equipped with every device approved by shipbuilders; they also reconditioned and repaired six vessels with tonnage ranging between the monster Olympic of 48,300 tons and the Asturias of 12,100 tons. Some idea of the work to be done on these vessels can be gained, when it is pointed out that on the Olympic alone, over 700 hands have been employed. Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co. turned out 13 ships with a total tonnage of 87,636 and 58,100 indicated horsepower. Eleven of these were standard vessels, the other two being for the fruit and meat trades respectively.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL NOTED IN BELGIUM

Workmen Recognize the Imperative Need for Production as Much as Do Their Employers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—According to an inquiry made in Belgian economic and industrial circles, it appears that Belgium is accomplishing her economic reconstitution with more rapidity than France.

It is only fair to state that the situation of the two countries differs widely. Belgium has suffered far less materially than France from the war. Only a limited part of her territory was submitted to the horrors of devastation as compared to the regions of France. Her mines have been, on the whole, untouched, and although a large number of her factories and industrial concerns have suffered important depredations, they were not, like the factories of the north and east of France, absolutely destroyed.

Nor has Belgium suffered in proportion to her population from so heavy a loss as that endured by France. Her labor is thus almost untouched. Moreover the very smallness of the country facilitates both the control of its needs and the exploitation of its resources. Nevertheless, when all these facts have been taken into account, one cannot but recognize that the whole Belgian Nation is inspired with the unanimous wish to efface all traces of war, and resume work so as to recover its former prosperity; and this desire is shown in the relentless efforts of all classes in the country.

According to information gathered from different sources, it appears that the Belgian Government must be warmly congratulated for the energy,

method, and foresight with which it has faced the economic situation confronting it. Belgian commerce and industry, feeling sure of governmental support, started to work again with redoubled energy. It is interesting to note that in Brussels, in 1917, a clandestine organization actively prepared measures to be applied after the war, and this association established in what order the different industries should be revived to the best interest of the country after the war.

Indeed, hardly was the war over than work became the motto of all Belgians. The workman recognized the imperative necessity of work as much as his employer. One and all realized that national life and production depended upon the intensification of production, by which all foreign economic domination will be successfully avoided. The result speaks for itself. In September, Belgian exports totaled the sum of 265,343,934 francs. A month later an increase of 90,000,000 francs could be noted, and out of 800,000 workmen unemployed in January, 1919, 770,000 have resumed work.

WOMAN PROFESSOR WINS PRIZE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—An honor has recently been conferred upon Dr. Mary P. Ramsay, professor of history in Constantinople College. The British Academy has awarded her the Rose Mary Crawshaw Prize of £100. This prize is given once every three years for the best research work by a woman during that period. The prize to Dr. Ramsay is the first award made. The research for which the prize was given was on the following subject: "Les Doctrines Medievales Chez Donne, Le Poete Metaphysicien d'Angleterre (1574-1631)." The book was Dr. Ramsay's thesis for the doctor's degree of the University of Paris, and its publication was delayed, owing to the war. It was published in 1917 by the Oxford University Press.

LOCAL OPTION SOUGHT FOR ALL IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Ireland—At the third annual meeting of the Bangor Temperance Council, the chairman, the Rev. E. B. Cullen, said that their object at the present time was to have a measure of local option brought into operation for the whole of Ireland on the lines of the Scottish Act. They were determined to use every means in their power to obtain for the people the right to say whether they would have the liquor traffic in any form in their district or not. They should at any rate have the right of expressing their views on the subject.

The Dean of Belfast said he had formed one of the deputation to put their views before Sir Edward Carson, who had pointed out the difficulties of bringing reforms of this kind into practical operation, but said that he himself was strongly in favor of local option, and advised them to go on educating the people on the question, to encourage discussion and criticism of it, and to try and form public opinion, because no act of Parliament could go beyond public opinion, and they must have that opinion behind any legislation that took place. He (the Dean) thought Parliament would be surprised when it found the strength of opinion in favor of temperance reform.

FARM WORKERS ASK INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERWICK, England—At Berwick, hiring for farm stewards and shepherds at the beginning of January, the men held out for 15s. per week increase, as set down by the union. They were offered 13s., but refused to accept this, and no hiring took place. Shepherds ask 70s. weekly and perquisites, with a bonus during the lambing season, and farm stewards 65s. weekly.

WILSON'S
Certified
HAM

THIS picture is from an actual photograph. It shows the *quality* that is "Certified" in these hams.

We can *certify* it because we select the hams, give them our 'slow, mild cure and smoke them to the last touch of perfection in flavor.

CERTIFIED" quality means hams that cook better, slice in tender, appetizing style—wafer-thin or as thick as you like—and have a flavor that is unsurpassed.

We will be glad to send you free a copy of "Wilson's Meat Cookery"—our book showing how to buy and cook meats economically.

Address Wilson & Co., Dept. 245, Chicago

This mark  your guarantee

The Wilson label protects your table

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YALE WINS FINAL SQUASH MATCH

New Haven Club, in Its Victory Over Princeton, Finishes Its Season Without a Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although the Yale Club had already won the Class B team championship, the final match against the Princeton Club team created much interest on account of the question whether the New Haven team would come through the season without a defeat. This was accomplished by the usual last game victory of H. H. Stern, who accomplished this result for the fifth time. Other Yale victories were won by John C. Tomlinson Jr., who defeated G. A. Walker Jr., former intercollegiate tennis champion, and Stuyvesant Walwright, who defeated Basil Harris, a newcomer on the Princeton Club team. A surprise was the defeat of William Adams Jr., the new Class B champion, by Jesse Hoyt. Adams, after his victory, was not in his usual game, and Hoyt was able to kill strokes without much trouble. The summary:

Yale Club 2, Princeton Club 2.
H. H. Stern, Princeton Club, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Yale Club, 11-15, 15-13.
Stuyvesant Walwright, Yale Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 15-10, 17-12.

J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-14.
H. H. Stern, Yale Club, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-14.

Meanwhile, the Crescent Athletic Club, with a patched-up team, were contesting their final match with the players of the Columbia University Club on the Crescent courts. The home team managed to take the odd match, largely through the inexperience of George Gould Jr., who made his first appearance for Columbia. He made a fair showing in the first game, but was badly defeated in the second. The summary:

Crescent Athletic Club 3, Columbia University Club 2.
I. H. Cornell, Columbia University Club, defeated A. Baxter Jr., Crescent Club, 15-12, 15-11.

Harold Rowe, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated R. Streibich, Columbia University Club, 18-16, 18-16.

H. W. Dangler, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated E. E. Wigham, Columbia University Club, 15-14, 15-9.
H. A. Simonds Jr., Columbia University Club, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-15, 15-15.

H. L. Somers, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated George Gould Jr., Columbia University Club, 17-14, 15-5.

WASHINGTON IS AGAIN A WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Washington University's basketball team defeated Drake 39 to 27 in a Missouri Valley conference contest in Francis Gymnasium Wednesday night. The game was remarkable chiefly for the cleanliness of play throughout. Only four fouls were charged against Washington, while the Drake players were penalized 11 times. Only a few of these fouls were of the personal variety.

The Red and Green team started fast and soon was in front, 9 to 2; but Drake gradually cut down this lead and at the end of the first half the count was 17 to 12 in favor of Washington.

The visitors opened up strongly in the second half and threatened to even the score, several times coming to within four points of Washington; but in the latter part of the final half the superior Red and Green team-work began to tell and Washington rolled up a commanding lead. Coach R. B. Rutherford of Washington sent in a complete new team a short time before the end of the game. H. H. Hurd '24, at right forward, led Washington in scoring, gathering seven goals from the floor, most of them on exceptionally difficult shots. E. A. Marquard '20, at the other forward, also played well for the Red and Green, with four goals from the floor. Capt. D. O. Russell '20, put up a clever floor game for the winners. C. A. McKinley '22, was the star for Drake, with 11 points to his credit, the result of five goals from the floor and one foul goal. The summary:

WASHINGTON DRAKE
Marquard, Thompson, Hurd, Lamar, Russell, McKinley, Shaw, Krahe, Hausladen, Ig.
H. H. Hurd, P. J. Payeur, Russell, McKinley, Shaw, Krahe, Hausladen, Ig.

Score—Washington University 39, Drake University 27. Goals from floor—Hurd 7, Marquard 4, Russell 2, Krahe 2, Payeur 2, Ebert, Lamar for Drake. Goals from foul—Russell 5 for Washington; T. B. Payeur 2, McKinley for Drake. Referee—G. L. Rathburn. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this afternoon. Delegates will be present from all sections of the country, as many momentous questions involving the future conduct of the game are to be decided. Chief among these is the report of Watson M. Robertson on the question of association with the International Lawn Tennis Association. Amendments to the constitution, changing the name, altering the basis of representation and voting of the clubs and associations, and other changes will also be considered. The report of the committee on

change of rules is expected to provoke much discussion. The committee, after consideration of objections made to the foot-fault, scoring and handicapping rules already made public, will present a new set of rules, aimed to meet these objections, to the executive committee, and, if approved, to the meeting. New officers and members of the executive committee will also be elected.

W. B. HUEY WINS BILLIARD TITLE

Former World's Professional Champion Wins the Amateur Championship at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—When the five basketball games scheduled for the next seven days in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are played, the race for the championship will be half over. One or two of the teams have already played half of their matches. The universities of Illinois and Purdue have in immediate prospect the playing of two games each, while Minnesota, Chicago, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Northwestern have scheduled one each, Wisconsin and Michigan remaining inactive.

Having won all five of its games to date, and being the only undefeated team in the conference, Illinois will take the road and play on a floor away from home for the first time this year, visiting Purdue tomorrow and Ohio Monday. The Illini have defeated both of these teams, the former 33 to 31, the latter 40 to 22, and it remains to be seen whether the Orange and Blue can repeat this performance away from home. They have had a week with no contests in which to rest up, and they should be in the best form. Chicago will go to Minneapolis tomorrow, to meet the champions of last year, Minnesota. The Gophers and the Maroons have not faced each other in a basketball game for three years. The Midway team is tied for second place in the championship race by Indiana, while Minnesota has not been doing so well, and is seventh place. If Minnesota can put all her strength on the floor against the Maroons tomorrow, something it has not done this week, the Gophers will make a better showing than comparative scores would indicate.

The contest between Iowa and Indiana at Bloomington tomorrow will be watched with interest, because they are two of the strongest teams in the conference, and the outcome will have a bearing on second place in the conference race. Indiana surprised Northwestern last Saturday with a 32-to-11 setback, while Iowa was taking a rest after defeating Chicago. The unlooked-for showing of Indiana to date is due partly to the fact that all its regulars of last year are back in the game.

After receiving Illinois tomorrow, Purdue will prepare for the visit of Northwestern Tuesday. These two are tied for eighth place, with one victory and three defeats each. The Purdue aggregation has shown signs of strength against the conference leader, Illinois has defeated Indiana. As the latter defeated Northwestern Saturday, the Old Gold and Black will enter the match with confidence that they can at least give them a close contest.

C. R. Carney '22 of Illinois is still holding first place in the list of individual scorers, although his margin over R. D. Birkoff '21 of Chicago is not as large as it was a week ago. The Illini star has made 30 floor goals and 24 from the foul line for a total of 54 points, while the Maroon player has made 18 floor goals and 43 from the foul line for a total of 61. Frank Shimek '22 of Iowa is still third with 11 floor goals and 45 from the foul line for a total of 56 points. The full list follows:

Player and College—Floor Goal Points
C. R. Carney, Illinois.....30 24 54
R. D. Birkoff, Chicago.....18 43 61
Frank Shimek, Iowa.....11 45 56
J. C. Francis, Ohio State.....15 36 51
J. F. Feinley, Illinois.....27 25 52
H. C. Knapp, Wisconsin.....12 47 59
N. A. Aronson, Minnesota.....15 47 62
E. S. Dean, Indiana.....12 41 53
Clarence Volmer, Chicago.....10 40 50
A. C. Oss, Minnesota.....14 38 52
D. H. Tison, Purdue.....14 38 52
P. C. Taylor, Illinois.....14 38 52
D. S. White, Purdue.....9 37 46
R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern.....7 13 20
A. G. Zoller, Wisconsin.....10 22 32
E. E. Worth, Iowa.....11 9 20
P. S. Hinkle, Chicago.....11 23 34
R. E. Finlayson, Iowa.....10 20 30
F. L. Weston, Wisconsin.....9 18 27
W. B. Rea, Michigan.....5 17 22
M. E. Lawler, Minnesota.....4 9 13
R. J. Dunne, Michigan.....8 16 24
A. F. Greenspun, Ohio S.....8 16 24
W. O. Taylor, Wisconsin.....8 16 24
Aubrey Devine, Iowa.....7 14 21
L. W. Walquist, Illinois.....7 14 21
C. W. Harley, Ohio State.....6 12 18
R. J. Kaufmann, Iowa.....6 12 18
A. L. Phillips, Indiana.....6 12 18
H. E. Schuler, Indiana.....6 12 18
M. M. Smith, Purdue.....6 12 18

Final Score—Innings—54. High run—3.
0-35. Innings—54. High run—3.
0-35. Innings—54. High run—3.

MORE EVENTS WANTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A proposition that the program of the Olympic Games, so far as it affects women swimmers, be expanded here yesterday from E. O. Debe, coach of the Neptune Club, Stockton, California, by S. J. Dallas, president of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Olympic swimming program for women includes only two events, the 100 meter and 400-meter relay, and Mr. Debe proposes that it be increased to 10 events. Mr. Dallas said he had received similar requests indirectly from a number of other women's swimming associations.

ILLINOIS HOLDS LEAGUE HONORS

Illini Leads the Conference Basketball Race and Also Has the Highest Individual Scorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—When the five basketball games scheduled for the next seven days in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are played, the race for the championship will be half over. One or two of the teams have already played half of their matches. The universities of Illinois and Purdue have in immediate prospect the playing of two games each, while Minnesota, Chicago, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Northwestern have scheduled one each, Wisconsin and Michigan remaining inactive.

Having won all five of its games to date, and being the only undefeated team in the conference, Illinois will take the road and play on a floor away from home for the first time this year, visiting Purdue tomorrow and Ohio Monday. The Illini have defeated both of these teams, the former 33 to 31, the latter 40 to 22, and it remains to be seen whether the Orange and Blue can repeat this performance away from home. They have had a week with no contests in which to rest up, and they should be in the best form. Chicago will go to Minneapolis tomorrow, to meet the champions of last year, Minnesota. The Gophers and the Maroons have not faced each other in a basketball game for three years. The Midway team is tied for second place in the championship race by Indiana, while Minnesota has not been doing so well, and is seventh place. If Minnesota can put all her strength on the floor against the Maroons tomorrow, something it has not done this week, the Gophers will make a better showing than comparative scores would indicate.

The contest between Iowa and Indiana at Bloomington tomorrow will be watched with interest, because they are two of the strongest teams in the conference, and the outcome will have a bearing on second place in the conference race. Indiana surprised Northwestern last Saturday with a 32-to-11 setback, while Iowa was taking a rest after defeating Chicago. The unlooked-for showing of Indiana to date is due partly to the fact that all its regulars of last year are back in the game.

After receiving Illinois tomorrow, Purdue will prepare for the visit of Northwestern Tuesday. These two are tied for eighth place, with one victory and three defeats each. The Purdue aggregation has shown signs of strength against the conference leader, Illinois has defeated Indiana. As the latter defeated Northwestern Saturday, the Old Gold and Black will enter the match with confidence that they can at least give them a close contest.

C. R. Carney '22 of Illinois is still holding first place in the list of individual scorers, although his margin over R. D. Birkoff '21 of Chicago is not as large as it was a week ago. The Illini star has made 30 floor goals and 24 from the foul line for a total of 54 points, while the Maroon player has made 18 floor goals and 43 from the foul line for a total of 61. Frank Shimek '22 of Iowa is still third with 11 floor goals and 45 from the foul line for a total of 56 points. The full list follows:

Player and College—Floor Goal Points
C. R. Carney, Illinois.....30 24 54
R. D. Birkoff, Chicago.....18 43 61
Frank Shimek, Iowa.....11 45 56
J. C. Francis, Ohio State.....15 36 51
J. F. Feinley, Illinois.....27 25 52
H. C. Knapp, Wisconsin.....12 47 59
N. A. Aronson, Minnesota.....15 47 62
E. S. Dean, Indiana.....12 41 53
Clarence Volmer, Chicago.....10 40 50
A. C. Oss, Minnesota.....14 38 52
D. H. Tison, Purdue.....14 38 52
P. C. Taylor, Illinois.....14 38 52
D. S. White, Purdue.....9 37 46
R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern.....7 13 20
A. G. Zoller, Wisconsin.....10 22 32
E. E. Worth, Iowa.....11 9 20
P. S. Hinkle, Chicago.....11 23 34
R. E. Finlayson, Iowa.....10 20 30
F. L. Weston, Wisconsin.....9 18 27
W. B. Rea, Michigan.....5 17 22
M. E. Lawler, Minnesota.....4 9 13
R. J. Dunne, Michigan.....8 16 24
A. F. Greenspun, Ohio S.....8 16 24
W. O. Taylor, Wisconsin.....8 16 24
Aubrey Devine, Iowa.....7 14 21
L. W. Walquist, Illinois.....7 14 21
C. W. Harley, Ohio State.....6 12 18
R. J. Kaufmann, Iowa.....6 12 18
A. L. Phillips, Indiana.....6 12 18
H. E. Schuler, Indiana.....6 12 18
M. M. Smith, Purdue.....6 12 18

Final Score—Innings—54. High run—3.
0-35. Innings—54. High run—3.
0-35. Innings—54. High run—3.

WASHING TON IS AGAIN A WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Washington University's basketball team defeated Drake 39 to 27 in a Missouri Valley conference contest in Francis Gymnasium Wednesday night. The game was remarkable chiefly for the cleanliness of play throughout. Only four fouls were charged against Washington, while the Drake players were penalized 11 times. Only a few of these fouls were of the personal variety.

The Red and Green team started fast and soon was in front, 9 to 2; but Drake gradually cut down this lead and at the end of the first half the count was 17 to 12 in favor of Washington.

The visitors opened up strongly in the second half and threatened to even the score, several times coming to within four points of Washington; but in the latter part of the final half the superior Red and Green team-work began to tell and Washington rolled up a commanding lead. Coach R. B. Rutherford of Washington sent in a complete new team a short time before the end of the game. H. H. Hurd '24, at right forward, led Washington in scoring, gathering seven goals from the floor, most of them on exceptionally difficult shots. E. A. Marquard '20, at the other forward, also played well for the Red and Green, with four goals from the floor. Capt. D. O. Russell '20, put up a clever floor game for the winners. C. A. McKinley '22, was the star for Drake, with 11 points to his credit, the result of five goals from the floor and one foul goal. The summary:

WASHINGTON DRAKE
Marquard, Thompson, Hurd, Lamar, Russell, McKinley, Shaw, Krahe, Hausladen, Ig.
H. H. Hurd, P. J. Payeur, Russell, McKinley, Shaw, Krahe, Hausladen, Ig.

Score—Washington University 39, Drake University 27. Goals from floor—Hurd 7, Marquard 4, Russell 2, Krahe 2, Payeur 2, Ebert, Lamar for Drake. Goals from foul—Russell 5 for Washington; T. B. Payeur 2, McKinley for Drake. Referee—G. L. Rathburn. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this afternoon. Delegates will be present from all sections of the country, as many momentous questions involving the future conduct of the game are to be decided. Chief among these is the report of Watson M. Robertson on the question of association with the International Lawn Tennis Association. Amendments to the constitution, changing the name, altering the basis of representation and voting of the clubs and associations, and other changes will also be considered. The report of the committee on

L. D. Nicolaus, Iowa.....5 1 11
H. O. Crisler, Chicago.....5 0 10
W. P. Henderson, Michigan.....3 4 10
U. B. Jeffries, Indiana.....5 0 10
Benjamin Weiss, Mich.....2 4 10
R. W. Campbell, Purdue.....5 0 10
W. E. Clark, Ohio State.....4 0 8
Sidney Hammer, Minnesota.....4 0 8
L. S. Fanning, Wisconsin.....4 0 8
C. G. Langerstein, Northw.....4 0 8
V. C. Ligare, Northw.....4 0 8
R. A. Paul, Ohio State.....3 2 8
E. C. Curtis, Chicago.....3 0 6
Paul Church, Purdue.....2 2 6
G. H. Frohwein, Iowa.....3 0 6
R. D. Kennedy, Ohio S.....3 0 6
L. S. Barnard, Northw.....2 1 5
H. G. Williams, Chicago.....1 2 5
O. S. Matheny, Ohio S.....2 0 4
E. A. Byrum, Indiana.....2 0 4
G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin.....2 0 4
J. A. Bellows 2d, Northw.....2 0 4
R. S. Pearce, Michigan.....2 0 4
H. D. Williams, Indiana.....2 0 4
C. S. Barnard, Northw.....1 0 4
L. W. Tette, Chicago.....1 0 4
K. L. Wilson, Illinois.....1 0 4
C. W. McIntosh, Wisconsin.....1 0 4
A. W. Froemer, Wisconsin.....1 0 4
F. Daley, Northw.....1 0 4
W. H. Dobbin, Indiana.....1 0 4
M. B. Gevitz, Michigan.....1 0 4
Robert Haladay, Chicago.....1 0 4
Paul Hitchcock, Chicago.....1 0 4
L. W. Tette, Chicago.....1 0 4
A. J. Nemecek, Ohio State.....1 0 4
E. E. Ruzicka, Michigan.....1 0 4
E. D. Saunders, Northw.....1 0 4
R. S. Schenck, Michigan.....1 0 4
C. W. Vail, Illinois.....1 0 4

SCOTLAND LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM

Will Play Its First International Association Football Game of Season Against Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—An associated football team representing Scotland will take the field for the first time this season on February 26, when Wales will be met at Cardiff. This is the third international game of the series for the championship of the 1919-20 season, although inter-league games not by any means so important have also been played, as well as a couple of "Victory" internationals which are not counted in the regular series.

The Scottish team has always in the past proved much superior to anything that Wales could put in the field, for in the 23 contests between the two countries, Scotland has won on 27 occasions. Apart from previous drawn games, the standard of the Welsh teams showed a sudden improvement in 1905, when Scotland lost to the principality for the first time in history. Scotland also lost in the two following seasons and in 1909. The Welsh superiority has not been maintained since then, however, for in the five seasons prior to 1914 Scotland won the two decisive games, and in the two engagements, 1913 and 1914, neither side was able to score. Wales was the champion country in the United Kingdom in the season 1906-07 for the first and last time to date, but there are indications that the Welsh team will make a fair showing in this season's play.

Against any team Wales can put in the field, Scotland has a far bigger number of players from which to select a powerful eleven. A Scottish team took part in victory international last season against Ireland and England, but did not play Wales, who could not see fit to raise a team until the beginning of the present season, when two engagements with England were respectively lost and won. The respective merits of England and Wales cannot therefore be gauged except indirectly. The fact that Scotland took only one point from England last season as compared with Wales' two this season is not sufficient to found an opinion as to whether Scotland can beat Wales on February 26.

Looking around among the Scottish players available, it is apparent that up to the end of last season the Scottish selectors did not consider it necessary to find a substitute for J. Brownlie, of Greenock Morton, between the posts. The famous Scottish goalkeeper has now 10 years of international games to look back upon, though his service has not been continuous, and he took part in all four internationals of last season in which Scotland participated. In A. McNair, who plays for Glasgow Celtic, one of the leading teams in Scotland, there is a defender whose services have not yet been dispensed with. He was first capped for Scotland in 1906, and was absent from international games only once last season, Marshall of St. Mirren substituting him on that occasion. In front of him, at right half, J. E. Gordon of the Glasgow Rangers has apparently as yet no rival in the eyes of the selectors, and he is less likely than McNair to retire from the team. He was "capped" in 1912. Andrew Wilson, a center-forward from the Middlesbrough Club, an English first division team, completes a quartet of experienced pre-war international players whose services the selectors show no sign of relinquishing as yet. Owing to difficulties with his club, however, Wilson has not turned out this season, and in J. Richardson, who is scoring well for Ayr United, there is a capable understudy.

Another pre-war international is A. Donaldson, an outside right, who is still playing well with Bolton Wanderers in the first division of the English League, but it is not certain that he will be preferred to J. G. Reid of the Alderston, who was also capped in 1914. Each of these players made a couple of appearances in the Scottish team last season. For the remaining three positions in the Scottish attack James Bowie of the Rangers at inside right, J. McMenemy, Glasgow Celtic, inside left, and A. L. Morton of Queen's Park Rangers outside left is not an impossible selection. McMenemy has been playing international football since 1905, but he is still up to international standard and has not been definitely supplanted by other talented players.

LALONDE STARS FOR CANADIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Canadiens of Montreal outplayed St. Patricks of Toronto in the first game of the second half of the National Hockey League series here Wednesday night and won easily, the score being 6 to 5. With only five minutes left to play in the final period the visitors were leading by 6 to 2. St. Patricks, however, playing every man forward ran in three goals in four minutes. It was the only real bit of hockey they showed during the evening.

Never have the Canadiens looked better. Their combination play was superb, the forwards breaking quickly and together while Corbeau and Lalonde formed a defense, which for a period and a half was practically invulnerable.

Lalonde came up to his reputation as the leading goal-getter of the league by scoring three times during the evening. St. Patricks, while showing up well individually, failed to combine and were entirely outclassed in all but the last moments of the game. This was the second win for the Canadiens on the Toronto rink and they are the only team this season to have accomplished the feat. The summary:

CANADIENS ST. PATRICKS

Butler, Cameron, McNamara, F.W. Noble, Arthur, Cleghorn, Denny, Wilson, Berliquet, W. Wilson, Denny, Corbeau, cp.
Producers, Heffernan, Randall, Dye, Lalonde, G. Wilson, cp. Mitchell
Score—Canadiens 6, St. Patricks 5.
Goals—Lalonde 3, Arthur 2, Cleghorn for Canadiens; Noble, Denny, Magie, Dye, Wilson for St. Patricks. Referee—Steve Vair. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BUTLER SIGNS AS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon.—M. H. Butler will be trainer of athletes for Oregon Agricultural College. Butler will arrive Monday to take up his duties for the rest of the college year. He has just concluded negotiations with the college board of control contracting for the remainder of this year and the college year of 1920-21. The need of an athletic trainer has been keenly felt here for several seasons. Alumni recommended a trainer and the student body has favored securing such a man. Butler was at Corvallis last fall acting as trainer for the Aggies when they played football against the University of Oregon and State College of Washington. He was formerly trainer and track coach for the Chicago Athletic Club and the Spokane Athletic Club.

SWIMMING CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Technology swimming team will meet Amherst College team at Amherst today in a swimming match and on Saturday it will contest Wesleyan College at Middletown, Connecticut. The Technology teams entries are as follows:

Forty Yards—Biddell and Colton.
One Hundred Yards—Biddell and Trowbridge.
Two Hundred and Twenty Yards—Capt. Greene and Weber.
Plunge—Stalbird and Soule or Kendall.
Dive—Schinner and Ferdinand.
Relay—Colton, Biddell, Young, and McGrath.

Mack TRUCKS

The Mack Truck stands squarely upon its record of past performance. And the Mack reputation looms bigger each year. Hence we say "Performance Counts."

Capacities 1½ tons to 7½ tons

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY NEW YORK

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

SCOTLAND LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM

Will Play Its First International Association Football Game of Season Against Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—An associated football team representing Scotland will take the field for the first time this season on February 26, when Wales will be met at Cardiff. This is the third international game of the series for the championship of the 1919-20 season, although inter-league games not by any means so important have also been played, as well as a couple of "Victory" internationals which are not counted in the regular series.

The Scottish team has always in the past proved much superior to anything that Wales could put in the field, for in the 23 contests between the two countries, Scotland has won on 27 occasions. Apart from previous drawn games, the standard of the Welsh teams showed a sudden improvement in 1905, when Scotland lost to the principality for the first time in history. Scotland also lost in the two following seasons and in 1909. The Welsh superiority has not been maintained since then, however, for in the five seasons prior to 1914 Scotland won the two decisive games, and in the two engagements, 1913 and 1914, neither side was able to score. Wales was the champion country in the United Kingdom in the season 1906-07 for the first and last time to date, but there are indications that the Welsh team will make a fair showing in this season's play.

Against any team Wales can put in the field, Scotland has a far bigger number of players from which to select a powerful eleven. A Scottish team took part in victory international last season against Ireland and England, but did not play Wales, who could not see fit to raise a team until the beginning of the present season, when two engagements with England were respectively lost and won. The respective merits of England and Wales cannot therefore be gauged except indirectly. The fact that Scotland took only one point from England last season as compared with Wales' two this season is not sufficient to found an opinion as to whether Scotland can beat Wales on February 26.

Looking around among the Scottish players available, it is apparent that up to the end of last season the Scottish selectors did not consider it necessary to find a substitute for J. Brownlie, of Greenock Morton, between the posts. The famous Scottish goalkeeper has now 10 years of international games to look back upon, though his service has not been continuous, and he took part in all four internationals of last season in which Scotland participated. In A. McNair, who plays for Glasgow Celtic, one of the leading teams in Scotland, there is a defender whose services have not yet been dispensed with. He was first capped for Scotland in 1906, and was absent from international games only once last season, Marshall of St. Mirren substituting him on that occasion. In front of him, at right half, J. E. Gordon of the Glasgow Rangers has apparently as yet no rival in the eyes of the selectors, and he is less likely than McNair to retire from the team. He was "capped" in 1912. Andrew Wilson, a center-forward from the Middlesbrough Club, an English first division team, completes a quartet of experienced pre-war international players whose services the selectors show no sign of relinquishing as yet. Owing to difficulties with his club, however, Wilson has not turned out this season, and in J. Richardson, who is scoring well for Ayr United, there is a capable understudy.

Another pre-war international is A. Donaldson, an outside right, who is still playing well with Bolton Wanderers in the first division of the English League, but it is not certain that he will be preferred to J. G. Reid of the Alderston, who was also capped in 1914. Each of these players made a couple of appearances in the Scottish team last season. For the remaining three positions in the Scottish attack James Bowie of the Rangers at inside right, J. McMenemy, Glasgow Celtic, inside left, and A. L. Morton of Queen's Park Rangers outside left is not an impossible selection. McMenemy has been playing international football since 1905, but he is still up to international standard and has not been definitely supplanted by other talented players.

LALONDE STARS FOR CANADIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Canadiens of Montreal outplayed St. Patricks of Toronto in the first game of the second half of the National Hockey League series here Wednesday night and won easily, the score being 6 to 5. With only five minutes left to play in the final period the visitors were leading by 6 to 2. St. Patricks, however, playing every man forward ran in three goals in four minutes. It was the only real bit of hockey they showed during the evening.

Never have the Canadiens looked better. Their combination play was superb, the forwards breaking quickly and together while Corbeau and Lalonde formed a defense, which for a period and a half was practically invulnerable.

Lalonde came up to his reputation as the leading goal-getter of the league by scoring three times during the evening. St. Patricks, while showing up well individually, failed to combine and were entirely outclassed in all but the last moments of the game. This was the second win for the Canadiens on the Toronto rink and they are the only team this season to have accomplished the feat. The summary:

CANADIENS ST. PATRICKS

Butler, Cameron, McNamara, F.W. Noble, Arthur, Cleghorn, Denny, Wilson, Berliquet, W. Wilson, Denny, Corbeau, cp.
Producers, Heffernan, Randall, Dye, Lalonde, G. Wilson, cp. Mitchell
Score—Canadiens 6, St. Patricks 5.
Goals—Lalonde 3, Arthur 2, Cleghorn for Canadiens; Noble, Denny, Magie, Dye, Wilson for St. Patricks. Referee—Steve Vair. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BUTLER SIGNS AS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon.—M. H. Butler will be trainer of athletes for Oregon Agricultural College. Butler will arrive Monday to take up his duties for the rest of the college year. He has just concluded negotiations with the college board of control contracting for the remainder of this year and the college year of 1920-21. The need of an athletic trainer has been keenly felt here for several seasons. Alumni recommended a trainer and the student body has favored securing such a man. Butler was at Corvallis last fall acting as trainer for the Aggies when they played football against the University of Oregon and State College of Washington. He was formerly trainer and track coach for the Chicago Athletic Club and the Spokane Athletic Club.

SWIMMING CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Technology swimming team will meet Amherst College team at Amherst today in a swimming match and on Saturday it will contest Wesleyan College at Middletown, Connecticut. The Technology teams entries are as follows:

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COPPER STOCKS' MARKET POSITION

Prices of These Securities Decline to Less Extent Than Industrials Because They Did Not Rise Far in Bull Movement

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While industrial and railroad securities sustained heavy losses in this week's trading, several as much as 10 points, the copper stocks were perhaps the steadiest issues on the board. For the reason that the coppers have had a small share in bull movements, they have not been so vulnerable in bear attacks as some of the industrials.

Of a group of eight representative coppers, all dividend payers, only one recorded a net loss in Wednesday's slump of more than three points, one showed more than two points loss, and the remainder registered only fractional losses for the day. At the close Wednesday the industrials, and particularly the oils, were off from 6 to 54 points from the 1920 high. One of the eight coppers showed a decline of 1 1/2 from the year's high, one was down 10 and the others were off 2 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Here is a group of dividend paying copper stocks, with the 1920 high of each, the low Wednesday and the decline from high, the amount of the dividend, and the yield at Wednesday's close:

Stock	1920 High	Low Wed.	Div.	Yld.
Anaconda	61 1/2	56 1/2	8 1/2	7.04
Cerro de Pasco	61 1/2	56 1/2	8 1/2	7.04
Chino	41 1/2	35 1/2	5 1/2	8.57
Inspiration	61 1/2	56 1/2	8 1/2	7.04
Kennecott	33 1/2	28 1/2	4 1/2	7.01
Miami	25 1/2	22 1/2	3 1/2	9.00
Ray	22 1/2	20 1/2	2 1/2	10.00
Utah	80 1/2	72 1/2	8 1/2	6.33

Miami touched 22 1/2 Wednesday, and at that price the stock paying \$2 a share yields better than 9 per cent. Inspiration paying \$5 showed a yield of 11 1/2 per cent at the low Wednesday. Ray Consolidated and Cerro de Pasco each showed a yield of 10 per cent. Chino and Utah Copper yielded about an equal return, so did Anaconda and Kennecott.

Demoralization of foreign exchanges certainly precludes the probability of purchases here by Europeans. Germany, it was believed, would be the best customer in the copper market, but with the mark down to about a cent, it would cost that country about \$4 for a pound of copper here. Much of the copper output of this country will be sold to neutrals who value the mark more highly than does the United States. Or copper sales may be made to the belligerents on a credit basis, payment to be made in, say, six months, during which time the raw material could be manufactured and sold at a profit.

KAFFIRS FEATURE LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was not brisk yesterday. The oil section was flat. Shell Transports were 12 1/2-32 and Mexican Eagles 11 1/2. Grand Trunks were firmer following the issuance of a circular by the directors explaining the Canadian Government's terms for the purchase of the road. Additional buying orders from America made the sentiment in Argentine rails cheerful.

French loans held well. The gilt-edged list was easier and domestic descriptions were flabby. A further rise in the price of gold caused fresh buoyancy in Kaffirs.

Consols were 49, British 5s 1929-47 90%, British 4 1/2s 83 1/4, Hudson Bays 8 1/2, De Beers 31 1/2, Rand Mines 4 1/2.

RULING FOR BANKS ON LIBERTY BONDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Comptroller of the Currency Williams has given instructions to national bank examiners that they need not, for the present, require national banks to mark down prices at which they are carrying United States Liberty bonds and Victory notes below the bona fide purchase price paid for these securities by national banks.

Banks will not, however, be permitted to carry these bonds on their books at prices above market quotations where the bonds cost the banks only the market price or less.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

	Feb. 4	Increase
Total reserve	£32,235,000	£2,109,000
Circulation	89,322,000	1,066,000
Reserve funds	105,108,000	3,716,000
Other securities	£2,451,000	2,102,000
Other deposits	124,560,000	10,569,000
Public deposits	18,659,000	1,427,000
Govt securities	46,548,000	1,135,000

The proportion of the reserve to liabilities is now 22.50 per cent, compared with 19.40 per cent last week and an advance of from 20.10 per cent to 20.50 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £588,160,000, compared with £768,870,000 last week, and £586,720,000 in the corresponding week last year.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCED
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania crude oil was advanced 25 cents a barrel to \$5.50 by the principal agencies before the opening of the market yesterday. Other grades were unchanged. It is the third advance within two months and, according to authorities, was due to increased demands upon the available supply.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am C	123 1/2	123 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Int Corp	102 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Loco	90	92 1/2	90	90 1/2
Am Smelters	62	64	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am States	128 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am T & T	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	134	136 1/2	133 1/2	134
Anaconda	56 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Atchafalpa	80 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
At G & W	155 1/2	156 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Baldwin Loco	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
B & O	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Beth Steel	90 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Can Pac	115 1/2	117 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Cent Leather	88	88 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Chandler	126 1/2	129 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Chino	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
C M & St P	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Copper	209 1/2	210 1/2	206 1/2	209 1/2
Cruicible Steel	209 1/2	210 1/2	206 1/2	209 1/2
Cuba Cane	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
End-Johnson	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Gen Motors	280 1/2	281 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Goodrich	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Int Paper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Inspiration	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Marine pfd	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Marine pfd	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mex Pet	181 1/2	182 1/2	177 1/2	180 1/2
Midvale	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
N Y C & H	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y C & H	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
No Pacific	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Max Motor	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pan Am	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pan Am Pet	79 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Penn	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Royal Dutch	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Sinclair	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Sud Pac	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Westinghouse	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Willamette	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Woolworth	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Yankee	177 1/2	181 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Texas & Pacific	22 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
U S Realty	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Union Pacific	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
U S Rubber	107 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Westinghouse	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Willamette	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Woolworth	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Yankee	177 1/2	181 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Texas & Pacific	22 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
U S Realty	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Union Pacific	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
U S Rubber	107 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Westinghouse	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Willamette	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Woolworth	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Yankee	177 1/2	181 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Texas & Pacific	22 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
U S Realty	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Union Pacific	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
U S Rubber	107 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Westinghouse	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Willamette	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Woolworth	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Yankee	177 1/2	181 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2

Total sales 1,278,700 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	97.00	97.00	96.60	96.74
Lib 4 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 5 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 6 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 7 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 8 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 9 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 10 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 11 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 12 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 13 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 14 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 15 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 16 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 17 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 18 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 19 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94
Lib 20 1/2s	99.96	99.96	99.60	99.94

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Stock	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	98 1/2	98 1/2
A A Ch	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Bosch Mag	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Wool	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/2
Arizona Com	115 1/2	115 1/2
Booth Fish	115 1/2	115 1/2
Boston Elevated	115 1/2	115 1/2
Boston & Maine	115 1/2	115 1/2
Butte & Sup	115 1/2	115 1/2
Cal & Arizona	115 1/2	115 1/2
Cal & Hecla	115 1/2	115 1/2
Copper Range	115 1/2	115 1/2
Deerfield	115 1/2	115 1/2
East Butte	115 1/2	115 1/2
Eastern Mass	115 1/2	115 1/2
Fairbanks	115 1/2	115 1/2
Granby	115 1/2	115 1/2
Gorton-Peterson	115 1/2	115 1/2
Gray & Davis	115 1/2	115 1/2
Greene-Can	115 1/2	115 1/2
I Creek com	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ile Roy	115 1/2	115 1/2
Lake Copper	115 1/2	115 1/2
Mags Elec pfd	115 1/2	115 1/2
Mags Gas	115 1/2	115 1/2
May-Old Colony	115 1/2	115 1/2
Meadow Brook	115 1/2	115 1/2
Mohawk	115 1/2	115 1/2
Mullins Body	115 1/2	115 1/2
N Y N H & H	115 1/2	115 1/2
North Butte	115 1/2	115 1/2
Old Dominion	115 1/2	115 1/2
Oscoda	115 1/2	115 1/2
Parish & Bing	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pond Creek	115 1/2	115 1/2
Punta Alegre	115 1/2	115 1/2
Road & Van Der	115 1/2	115 1/2
Stewart	115 1/2	115 1/2
Swift & Co	115 1/2	115 1/2
United Fruit	115 1/2	115 1/2
United Shoe	115 1/2	115 1/2
U S Smelting	115 1/2	115 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Acme Explos	7 1/2	8 1/2
Allied Packers	27 1/2	28 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	11 1/2	12 1/2
Arizona Silver	2 1/2	3 1/2
Chalmers Motors	4 1/2	5 1/2
Cities & Bkrs Cls	39 1/2	40 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	8 1/2
Elk Basin	8 1/2	9 1/2
General Motors (new)	29 1/2	30 1/2
Henrock	3 1/2	4 1/2
Hendee Mfg	3 1/2	4 1/2
Invincible Oil	27 1/2	28 1/2
Midwest Refining	150 1/2	151 1/2
N Y Shipping	37 1/2	38 1/2
Ohio Body	39 1/2	40 1/2
Peerless	40 1/2	41 1/2
Retail Candy	13 1/2	14 1/2
Salt Creek	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sims Petrol	38 1/2	39 1/2
Standard Mfg	8 1/2	9 1/2
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13 1/2
U S Tool	33 1/2	34 1/2
White Oil	28 1/2	29 1/2

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—On January 1, last, the five yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation had building or under contract for private owners 29 steel ships aggregating 157,730 gross tons. This tonnage was divided as follows: Fore River plant, eight ships, of 62,180 tons; Harlan plant, Wilmington, Delaware, four ships of 23,000 tons; Moore plant, Elizabeth, New Jersey, three barges of 1550 tons; Sparrows Point plant, Maryland, seven ships of 52,150 tons; and Union plant, San Francisco, California, seven ships of 49,050 tons.

INCREASED COST OF NECESSITIES

Official Figures Compiled by the Department of Labor Show Wholesale Prices Have Risen 138 Per Cent Since 1913

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wholesale prices of all commodities on December 31, 1919, showed an average advance of 138 per cent since the end of January, 1913, according to an index of the Department of Labor. Prices of food, clothing, fuel, and house-furnishings made their greatest advances last year, and were steadily climbing at the end of December. Reckoning the average of 1913 as 100, December wholesale prices of items directly entering into the daily life of the people would compare as follows:

Commodity	1913	1919
Food	100	150
Clothing	100	150
Fuel	100	150
Household	100	150

Over half this increase has occurred since the United States entered the war. Since the armistice, food prices have advanced about 28 points, clothes and clothing 79, fuel and light 10, and house furnishings 78 points. The prices of these groups and the average of all commodities for March, 1917, and November, 1918, are given in comparison with the monthly averages for 1913 to show the trend:

January	214	228	157	217	207
February	204	258	170	233	207
March	216	282	171	245	218
April	227	304	175	259	226
May	211	306	181	262	220
June	211	311	181	264	223
July	219	325	179	299	230
August	234	335	181	303	238

Farm products, lumber, and building materials show the same startling increase since the armistice. Taking 1913 as par, the average in 1918, the last month price would average as follows:

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

New Notes in Dress

Fashion writes its signature in a variety of ways this season; it must stamp the apparel of every well-gowned woman in some distinctive way—either by the use of narrow, two-toned ribbon used in unexpected places, by an unusual line, or an odd bit of color. And both to the woman who welcomes summer by spending a month or two in the tropics at this season, and to the one who remains in the North and must plan on wearing winter frocks for some time still, the question of new clothes is an interesting one.

From Paris comes the use of ribbon on the bottom edge of a duvetyne frock, edging its loose sleeves and just peeping above the neck line. As a rule this ribbon is of the same color, in two different shades, and contrasting with the color of the frock itself.

One daring street dress of blue serge made rose-colored ribbon its ally, the combination being very smart indeed. Frills are coming into their own again, organdie being especially favored. The plainer frills are most in evidence and are rather simply used. No such rule restricts the narrow ribbons, however; a mass of ribbon loops takes the place of a puffed hip line on one charming dress, and on another the narrow ribbon girdle makes amends for its plainness by terminating in loops of various lengths, repeating itself in a part, little bow on the frock's left shoulder.

The newest frocks show a very flat, plain bodice which gives a quaint old-fashioned air to the smartest combination of colors and materials. Sometimes this bodice becomes even quaint and buttons itself straight up the front, outraging all recent precedents. These plainer bodices are usually untrimmed, excepting when a narrow fold of color contrasting with the frock shows at the neck.

Sleeves continue on their abbreviated way; if one has so far withstood the charm of the very short sleeves, she must succumb to their three-quarter length accomplices which, with long gloves, mark many a smart daytime costume. With the very short-sleeved frock it is quite permissible to wear short-wristed white gloves.

The woman who is considering summer frocks now, as well as the girl whose graduation exercises take place in winter, will find many interesting fashions developed solely for use in the lighter-weight fabrics. For example, the embroidered apron still holds its own in the summer dresses; sometimes it and the blouse of a frock are of the same material, and the skirt is of heavier goods of contrasting color. Then, again, it is a sort of over-tunic, tying at the shoulder, and forming panels back and front, belted in with narrow ribbon, and tying at the sides. And sometimes it is just the material of the dress itself, so bloused up as to form an apron drape.

The summer dresses to follow the fashion set by winter ones, and are very short; word from Paris intimates that they are to be still shorter before they are lengthened. Nor are they much wider at the ankle than the heavier frocks, though frequently they give the appearance of being fuller. One interesting coat dress had plaits at the side of the skirt which gave promise of permitting the wearer to take a full step easily, but at the ankle they lost the courage of their convictions and merely escaped the narrow gossamer ribbon which bound the rest of the skirt at the bottom edge.

One notices much net in the more summery frocks designed for the winter traveler. Sometimes it merely edges ruffles; again, it forms the hip drape of the skirt, extending from the waistline to the hem, or is let into the skirt in parallel bands.

As the season advances the short-vamped French shoes grow more and more popular; their large bows, high heels and extremely short vamps make them distinctive, and with the short frocks now in vogue they are most attractive. However, not every woman elects to wear them, and for them the American shoes are a wiser selection. Even the woman who likes the lines of French shoes but objects to extreme height can find in the shops what she wants, instead of having it made to order, for nowadays practically all the manufacturers of women's shoes are making street and house pumps with what is called the "baby Louis" heel, a heel of medium height with the graceful lines of the usual French heel. These pumps, which can be satisfactorily worn with spats, are most comfortable, and their line is extremely graceful and smart.

Early last autumn we were given brilliant-hued hats to add color to dark street costumes; the custom of wearing colored hats, especially red ones, holds its own. One little cerise hat, made in turban shape and without trimming, attracted much attention on Fifth Avenue recently. With it was worn an interesting close-meshed veil of thin black threads with a design in heavy white braid. The wearer added still another note of novelty to her street costume by supplanting the customary boutonniere with a tiny coral rose.

Mid-Season Mushrooms

Mid-season mushrooms are just at their best and are to be found in plenty at all the big market centers. Since we have had to do without our usual canned supply many excellent mushroom dishes have almost disappeared from our menus, the fresh ones being considered too expensive for ordinary use. Expensive they are, but not so if they are to be used in dishes to take the place of meat, for a pound goes a great ways, and the prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1 a pound is not a serious outlay for the main dinner dish. Meat for a



Restraint in decoration

Restraint

family of four would cost more than that and require more things to go with it to make the dinner.

When buying mushrooms select the full white ones that have been freshly offered at market, for after exposure to air and dust they grow black, shrivel and toughen so that they lose their crispness and nutty flavor.

In preparing mushrooms remove the flaps and peel them, split the stems, cut them in pieces, then throw all in salted water for 10 minutes, drain and dry them; they are then ready to use. One simple way of preparing them is to fry them in butter, have ready four slices of toast, buttered, then spread rather thickly with creamy mashed potato. Turn the mushrooms over the top and mask all in cream, tomato, or chestnut sauce, or brown gravy. This makes an excellent dinner dish and may be garnished with stuffed green peppers. Another variation is to spread the toast with macedoine vegetables instead of potato.

Broiled sweetbreads or minced chicken creamed and spread on toast also make a foundation for the fried mushrooms that need only a little of the sauce poured over them.

Scalloped Mushrooms—Prepare a pound of mushrooms as directed, then sauté them in 2 tablespoons of butter; when done, but not brown, add to them 2 beaten eggs, a cup of crumbs, pepper, salt, juice of an onion, a tablespoon of finely chopped celery leaves, a gill of cream, a tablespoon of chopped nuts and ½ cup of grated cheese. Fill buttered ramekins with the mixture and bake a delicate brown. These are a splendid addition to a vegetable table.

Grilled with Tomatoes—Peel and stem as many large flaps as are needed. Butter as many skewers as there are people to be served, and after dipping in oil or melted butter slip on two flaps, then thick slice of tomato and continue until the skewer is full. Dust with pepper and salt, pour over a little melted butter and broil until done. Serve on a hot plate with potato croquettes.

Mushroom Loaf—Make a pint and a half of rich brown gravy with a stock foundation; when done and slightly thickened with browned flour add a pound of prepared mushrooms and cook 6 minutes. Have ready a baker's loaf hollowed out and the top prepared for a cover with a ribbon bow to lift it, turn in the mushrooms, cover, place on a hot platter, and garnish with sprays of parsley drawn through them.

Mushroom Pie—Prepare a pound of mushrooms, sauté them in 2 tablespoons of butter, add them to a pint of chestnut sauce made not too thick. Have ready a deep pie dish lined with rich crust, fill with the mushroom mixture and cover with top crust. Bake until the crust is done and serve hot or cold. This is good with meat or without.

Mushrooms and Virginia Ham—Heat 1 ounce of butter in a sauté pan and put in two slices of Virginia ham. Fry 1 minute on either side, then remove to a hot dish. Turn in 1 pound of mushrooms all prepared, season, and cook to a delicate brown, sprinkle with a tablespoon of flour and mix well, pour in a pint of boiling cream, stir well, then lay in the ham. Cover and cook gently 10 minutes. Lay the slices of ham on toast, spread the mushrooms over, and turn the sauce over all. Garnish with fresh sprays of watercress.

To achieve the home where restraint is queen, we must ever have before us the decoration of the vast house of the wide horizon, with its majestic and restful spaces, its bold and simple outlines, its massed and brilliant colorings, brought into relief by its deep and clear cut shadows; and, if we are true to its teachings, even the smallest, humblest room will echo some tone of the out-of-door grandeur, and with it that true reposefulness which comes from contact with greatness.

Now to be practical, for we are, doubtless, just a trifle flustered and breathless with these Titanic examples thrust so suddenly upon us, and the first resolve must be: determine to have open spaces. Don't cram all the walls with pictures, mirrors and little tables, besetting progress in every direction.

"But," you plead, "the things are there and mine. I must utilize them. I am expecting friends; where do you propose that I should place them? My china and ornaments are valuable. I surely must display them." Sooner than submit to the overlaid walls, if you lack the pluck to sell, or give the unneeded away, imitate the Japanese and keep them in a store cupboard, changing them every now and then. As to the chairs, restrict your hospitality to the size of your room and your guests will most fervently thank you. Numbers do not always constitute good cheer.

As to the china, if it is, indeed, so valuable and you are set upon hoarding, imitate your grandmother, who showed off hers through the windows of a perfect cupboard, made for the purpose. Should these remarks leave you still perplexed and unconvinced, yet anxious for an open space home, take a long, long look at the sky, or the sea, or the downs, that assuredly will settle the matter, and the superfluities will somehow vanish."

A certain glorious bareness now pervades our rooms, surprise fills us at the beauty of unwonted light and shadows playing upon our walls, and we marvel how our favorite pictures gain fresh charm from the wide margin that surrounds them. The floor space, in a degree unencumbered, looks friendly and ample, like mother earth, while the familiar furniture, now freed from incongruous burdens and uncongenial companions, seems almost to thank us, so poised and satisfied does it appear. Brass jars, bits of lacquer, bowls and suchlike, which have escaped expulsion or honorable retirement behind glass doors, shine like flowers in a garden. Every color tells, each graceful outline, thanks to uncramped solitude, acquiring a distinction which things and persons in a crowd never attain to.

If restraint is to be the stern queen, passing inviolable laws against overcrowding, we should obey her mandates, just as implicitly in more essentially decorative matters, and learn the excellent art of "knowing when to stop." For instance, looking round a room, we think it longs for a touch of color, and that a piece of brilliant velvet, placed upon an old oak chest, would be the perfect means of introducing it. We rush to the seller of such things. Immediately we are confronted by such an abundance of splendor, such choice of rich tones, that we are sorely tempted to return with our original solitary dash of color, multiplied by four. Don't! Your room is not a shop, and too many "splashes" end in confusion. Again, a bare wall confronts us, and, in a certain shop, we know of an old bit of gilded wood carving, mellow and deep cut, which, fixed to the edge of a plain long shelf, would form a decoration of extreme attraction. We seek our shop, and, once more, temptation awaits us. This time it is an adorable cherub, in dull and ancient wood, supported by two bold scrolls, of deep hued gold; as the little pet smiles at us from a dark corner, it seems to say: "Buy me. I shall look so entrancing over your door." Don't! If you do, the whole simplicity of your room will have melted away. Or, perchance, we fortunately possess a few good Chinese bowls and vases, and our room needs just one or two additions to complete it. We dream of more Chinese vases, we have even gone so far as to look for them, but once more the trumpet call—"Don't!" arrests us. Homes are not museums. Try something different by way of contrast.



Try This "MACARONI SUPREME"

Richer and more delicious than you may think it possible to make.

Add to Elkhorn Kraft (Cheddar) Cheese the amount of milk you would use for the macaroni. Mash cheese with fork and mix thoroughly with milk until smooth and creamy, using a little heat. Add mixture to boiled macaroni, in buttered dish, cover with cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake.

ELKHORN CHEESE

8 Varieties—in Tins—each of National Favor

Kraft, Chile, Swiss, Pimento, Rarebit, Camembert, Roquefort, Limburger

Elkhorn Cheese is pure, rich Wisconsin Cheese—perfectly ripened, blended and sterilized. It is delicious, appetizing and nourishing.

10¢ FOR A SAMPLE TIN. Send your dealer's name and 10¢ in stamps or coin for sample tin of Kraft plain or Pimento flavor, or 20¢ for both. Illustrated book of recipes free. Address

J. L. KRAFT & BROS. CO.

887 River St., Chicago

Kraft-Elkhorn Advt. No. 23



A Novel Flower Box

Those urban dwellers whose flower gardens are limited to the conventional window box variety, are usually interested in making the most of their endeavors in this direction, and enjoy finding a new type which will vary the monotony of those seen on every hand. One exceptionally pretty set of boxes, which happened to be placed in the windows of a corner apartment, and which gained in effectiveness because of the sweep of line thus permitted them, were of a deep green, relieved by generous trimmings of snowy white. A row of narrow white wooden palings, sharply pointed at the top, was arranged side by side along the box, in such a way as to allow some of the green to peep between for contrast. Four slender white supports, two set at the end of the box and two placed slightly on the outside of the normal dividing points of the top line, so as to give the effect of an arbor, were connected at the top by a horizontal row of short white palings, fastened together ladder-like, and which formed the roof of the tiny pergola. Fresh looking vines trailed about the supports and grew over the upper palings, while others ran riot from the soil amidst a flame of glowing geraniums. The contrast of the greens, white and geranium was unusually attractive, and can be duplicated with a little skill in wood construction work.

Those urban dwellers whose flower gardens are limited to the conventional window box variety, are usually interested in making the most of their endeavors in this direction, and enjoy finding a new type which will vary the monotony of those seen on every hand. One exceptionally pretty set of boxes, which happened to be placed in the windows of a corner apartment, and which gained in effectiveness because of the sweep of line thus permitted them, were of a deep green, relieved by generous trimmings of snowy white. A row of narrow white wooden palings, sharply pointed at the top, was arranged side by side along the box, in such a way as to allow some of the green to peep between for contrast. Four slender white supports, two set at the end of the box and two placed slightly on the outside of the normal dividing points of the top line, so as to give the effect of an arbor, were connected at the top by a horizontal row of short white palings, fastened together ladder-like, and which formed the roof of the tiny pergola. Fresh looking vines trailed about the supports and grew over the upper palings, while others ran riot from the soil amidst a flame of glowing geraniums. The contrast of the greens, white and geranium was unusually attractive, and can be duplicated with a little skill in wood construction work.

The New Art of Dress

When some particularly unattractive aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their experience by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undergarment and overgarment.

These three garments make use of a new idea of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that you will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.

BERTHA HOLLEY
4 West Forty-ninth Street
New York City

PURITY CROSS Deviled Tongue

Seasoned to a turn—not spiced to burn. Great!

Landy tins—All Quality Stores

FREE BOOKLET
"The Daily Menu Maker"
PURITY CROSS KITCHEN
CHICAGO, NEW YORK

Shall we not send you an illustrated copy of "Baby's First Needs" containing prices and description of the necessary articles for the wee one?

The Little Folks Shop
Incorporated
518 Berkeley Building, Boston, Mass.

Care of Kitchen Cutlery

Kitchen cutlery is one of the most important features in kitchen equipment. It should be selected of the best steel, each knife for its special task and it should be used for no other. Spatulas of two sizes will save the knives from being used to lift cakes and foods that often dull their sharpness. They should be carefully cleaned with appropriate cleaners. Cork dipped in powdered bristol brick rubbed over the knives placed on their own cleaning board is a quick way, and knives should be sharpened frequently, especially those that do not hold an edge well.

One important aid is to have the knife drawer thinly padded on the bottom then covered with velvet or cotton flannel. This is not difficult to do as the lining, after being fitted, is pasted in place. Some housekeepers prefer keeping their best knives in a cotton damask sheath case hanging on the pantry door, then there is no danger of knives getting scratched and blunted. A favorite knife that has lost its original handle may acquire a new one of a cloth-pin and so continue its usefulness. Cut the prongs of the pin down to about an eighth of an inch shorter than the prong of the blade, drive it in gently, then cement with sealing wax, tar, or putty, wrap neatly with florist's wire or linen twine, and the handle will be very satisfactory to work with.

Home Decoration Hints From Fashions

The relation between fashions in clothes and schemes of interior decoration is closer than one might at first realize. In fact, the latter is more or less the result of the former, for passing fads and fancies can be tried out in frocks or dress accessories which change or are discarded from season to season, while home decorations are usually so permanent that only the ideas which have already proven their worth are adopted for them. Perhaps the most striking example of this is the way that the dark blue suit, which has become so essential a part of every woman's wardrobe, has found its counterpart in home furnishings. The dark blue suit holds its own year in, and year out. It is practical, serviceable, and has a great many other virtues to recommend it, chief among which is its attractive appearance and the ease with which it can be dressed up or toned down to suit an occasion by the simple addition of colors and frills, or stiffly tailored accessories. The corresponding development in interior decoration is the dark blue upholstered furniture, particularly the big, overstuffed davenport. The reason for this is essentially the same that made the blue tailored suit almost a standard on which to build the average woman's wardrobe. The blue upholstery, like the suit, is attractive and serviceable, but more than that, it is restful, for blue is a recessive color. Many tones of reds and browns stand out, but blue has the effect of receding from the vision. In certain shades this quality of color is so marked that an object upholstered in a red-brown seems actually nearer than one covered in blue. In very large rooms, the warmer, more aggressive colors are perhaps preferable, particularly if the rooms are dark, but since most houses and apartments are built nowadays so that they receive plenty of sunshine, and are not over-spacious, dark blue is generally a splendid choice.

And, just as in frocks and hats, many have found that several tones of one color with a little of another color for contrast is more effective than a great variety of colors, the same has proved true in decorations. A great deal of one color is monotonous, either in costume, or furnishings, but various tones of one color, ranging from a little of the most vivid, intense tint—in cushions or candles perhaps—to a great deal of the same color in an almost neutralized, gray tone—in hangings or upholstery—gives a charming effect. A brief study of the most chic millinery ought to give valuable hints for the use of contrasting colors in the home. Frequently, a brilliant cherry, or a leaf, or a buckle is the only trimming on a hat. More than that would make it lose its piquant air. In the same way, brilliant colors in contrast to the basic color scheme of a room, can be handled. It is far more effective, for instance, to introduce a little brilliant color through lamp shades, a vase, or an iridescent bowl, than it is to have hangings or some other larger object in a more softened contrasting color.

It is not only in the basic ideas of interior decoration that furnishings follow the lead of clothes, but in the little details as well. Various phases of the new art are quickly taken up by dressmakers and costume designers, but the average home-maker adopts these only after their true value has been found. Peasant and Tyrolean embroideries, and futuristic combinations of color, all fairly ran riot through our frocks and dress accessories before they finally found their place in our homes. The first contributed somewhat to our informal table linens and a great deal to our painted furniture; the second endeavored themselves in odd little flowers and designs for sofa cushions, painted boxes, and such minor furnishings as desk sets.

It is not only in the basic ideas of interior decoration that furnishings follow the lead of clothes, but in the little details as well. Various phases of the new art are quickly taken up by dressmakers and costume designers, but the average home-maker adopts these only after their true value has been found. Peasant and Tyrolean embroideries, and futuristic combinations of color, all fairly ran riot through our frocks and dress accessories before they finally found their place in our homes. The first contributed somewhat to our informal table linens and a great deal to our painted furniture; the second endeavored themselves in odd little flowers and designs for sofa cushions, painted boxes, and such minor furnishings as desk sets.

New Possibilities for the Flower Bowl

The flower bowl with its floating blossoms is a tried favorite among the many different forms of decoration which adorn our tables, but a new vista of its possibilities has recently opened up for it. Our flower bowl may, in future, be only a flower bowl, nothing more, by day, but by night it may play its part in the lighting scheme and thereby find itself transfigured. To bring this about, the bowl, made either of alabaster, onyx, colored glass, or some other semi-transparent substance, should be placed on a hollow stand containing, and concealing, an electric light. This stand may be severely plain or it may in itself be a highly ornamental object.

The effect of the light, striking upward, and diffused and softened by its passage through the bowl and the water, is exceedingly charming. The flowers floating on the surface of the water would of course be carefully chosen with a view to their harmonious combination with the color scheme as a whole; indeed, the possibilities of experiment and variety presented by the idea will at once become apparent to those with an inventive turn and an eye for color.

And what luscious Plums they are!

California is noted for the variety and deliciousness of its plums. From its world-famed orchards, Del Monte brings you three most popular varieties—Green Gage, Egg and De Luxe Plums—each with its own distinctive flavor and appetite appeal. You'll have a hard time saying which you like best—they're all so good. But try them for yourself and learn how truly delicious they are.

"DEL MONTE Recipes of Flavor," our new book of over 500 recipes, contains many delightful and economical suggestions for serving Del Monte Plums as well as all the other varieties listed below. Send for a free copy.

Address Department J
CALIFORNIA PACKING CORPORATION
San Francisco, California

Del Monte BRAND QUALITY PLUMS

There are over a hundred appetizing DEL MONTE Products, including—

Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots, Asparagus, Spinach, Cautap, Baked Beans, Tomatoes, Sauce, Jellies, Jams, Preserves and many other food specialties.

CANADA HAS LARGE
TRADE INCREASESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian trade for the calendar year 1919 broke all records, and Canada had a large balance in her favor. The total trade for the year amounted to \$2,235,928,072. The exports amounted to \$1,294,920,372, and the imports to \$941,007,700, leaving a balance in favor of the Dominion of \$353,912,672. The balance in favor of Canada was mostly secured through transactions with Great Britain, the imports from that country being \$87,516,819 as against exports to the value of \$128,035,140. On the other hand, in the case of the United States the balance is against Canada.

The Dominion purchased from its neighbor south of the border goods to the value of \$740,580,225, whilst its sales to the Americans were only \$454,686,694, leaving an adverse balance against Canada of \$285,893,531. As an evidence of the manner in which trade with the United States is increasing, of the total above quoted trade with America amounted to \$1,295,266,519, about 50 per cent of the total of the trade with all other countries. The most striking increase was in imports from Cuba, growing from \$2,000,000 to \$12,500,000. It was due mainly to sugar. Imports from Great Britain increased by \$15,000,000. There were marked decreases in the imports from several countries; for example, Australia, from \$6,000,000 to \$1,500,000; New Zealand, \$3,500,000; New Zealand, \$3,250,000; and Japan, \$1,500,000. Countries to which export trade increased include the United States, \$21,504,145; Australia, \$2,250,000; Newfoundland, \$5,500,000; New Zealand, \$2,750,000; other parts of the Empire, \$5,000,000; Argentina, \$4,250,000; China, \$2,000,000; Italy, \$7,250,000; and Netherlands, \$3,500,000.

BEEKEEPING GROWS
IN BRITISH COLUMBIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia—According to figures given out here by the provincial apiarist, W. J. Sheppard, who directs his corps of assistants from Nelson as a center, the British Columbia honey crop for 1919 amounted to 344,580 pounds. These figures are compiled from returns from 40 districts. In output, of the six divisions into which the Province is grouped, the Lower Fraser led, with 117,880 pounds of honey to its credit. For highest average yield, the Kootenay division and the Lower Fraser were tied, with 50 pounds per hive. The district with the highest average yield was the Slocan Valley, in the west Kootenay, its apiaries averaging 122 pounds of honey per hive. The largest average yield from one apiary for the entire Province also is credited to the Slocan Valley, where a group of three hives produced 2100 pounds of surplus honey, spring count. The number of apiaries in the Province is placed at 8296, and the average output of commercial honey per hive for the Province was 38 pounds. Beekeeping is one of the youngest branches of agriculture in this Province, but it is developing rapidly.

RURAL EDUCATION
PROBLEM IN ALBERTASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—That a special curriculum is required for the rural schools is the contention of the United Farm Women of Alberta. This organization, which is a strong factor in the rural life of the Province, at its convention held in Calgary, endorsed certain resolutions, in part as follows: "That the United Farm Women of Alberta, in convention, endorse the policy of the Minister of Education in raising the period of teacher training to one year, advancing loans to normal school students to enable them to take the course, and also the policy relating to two-room schools and teachers' residence."

One of the factors which tends to complicate rural education is the difficulty which often obtains in providing proper living accommodations for the teacher. To overcome this difficulty, the Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, informed the convention that the government is planning to see that not only is a good house provided for the teacher, but with it five acres of land for the teacher's use.

CANADIAN BONDS NOT
BEING REPAID AT PARSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A decision reached by the City Council of Regina in respect to payment of bond interest has caused much comment in financial circles here, mostly of an unfavorable nature. The question at issue was whether sterling bonds of the city of Regina are to be paid at the current rate of exchange, or at par rate of \$4.86 to the sterling pound. These bonds amount to \$710,904, which was equivalent at the time of the sale to \$2,459,734 and are expressed in terms of sterling. As there were no abnormal conditions on the exchange market at the time of sale, no stipulation was made as to the rate of exchange at which the half-yearly interest coupons should be paid. Owing to abnormal exchange conditions Canadian and American investors have been purchasing blocks of these bonds

in England and transferring them to New York and Canada, with the idea of receiving the advantage of the prevailing rate of exchange, and they contend that the inference is that repayment should be made at the same rate as that at which they were sold, which was, of course, par.

The Bank of Montreal, which is the city's fiscal agent, secured the opinion of Alexander Bruce, K. C., a noted financial lawyer, who advised that the coupons would have to be met at the par rate of exchange on the grounds that the effect of the Canadian Currency Act, Chapter 14, Section 3, of the Dominion Statutes of 1910, provided that \$4.86 2-3 of the currency of Canada should be the equivalent of £1 of sterling money. Mr. Long, counsel and solicitor for the Bond Dealers Association, expressed the same opinion. The Regina City Council has, however, taken the opposite view, and has decided to pay the coupons at the current and not the par rate of exchange, taking the opinion of their city solicitor.

PAROLE SYSTEM IS
PRAISED IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Judge W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer and one of the greatest experts on criminology on the continent, recently delivered an address here on the question of the parole system, in the course of which he declared that the criminal could not be looked upon as one beyond the pale of Christian influence. He looked confidently forward, he said, to the time when crime would cease, and that time would come, he added, when they had "the right men and women to handle the youth of the country as they should be handled." On the question of parole, Judge Archibald said that out of 11,000 prisoners who had been liberated under this system from Canadian penitentiaries, only 2 1/2 per cent had violated the terms under which they had been released.

CANADIAN MINERAL
EXPORTS DECLINESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia—Exports of minerals and mineral products to the United States, from the Kootenay-Boundary district of British Columbia, dropped from \$6,312,681 in 1918, to \$3,941,844 in 1919, according to official figures prepared by Norton F. Brand, United States Consul at Fernie. Coal exports, by both tonnage and value, increased materially, registering the increased activity in the coal fields of the Crows Nest Pass. On the other hand, metalliferous exports declined heavily, for two reasons, the shutting down of the smelters in the Boundary country, and increased shipments to the home smelter at Trail in preference to American smelters. Nevertheless, the net exports of ore and concentrates to the United States for 1919, excluding \$319,996 for silver bullion probably of Trail origin, and various other items, comes to \$1,405,228, a much larger figure than was generally expected.

CIVIL SERVICE EXPERTS RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Considerable comment has been caused, especially amongst members of the Canadian Civil Service, over the fact of a number of members of the service, principally employed in the Geological Survey, Mines, and other technical departments, having resigned their positions to take posts with private concerns, more particularly in the United States. Petroleum interests in that country have recently taken six experts from the Department of Mines and other members of the same department are said to be about to follow suit. Reasons given for the situation are the high cost of living and the fact that the private concerns are offering very much more attractive salaries than are being paid by the Dominion Government.

MONUMENT TO SIR W. LAURIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A monument is to be erected to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for 45 years member of the federal Parliament, being leader of the Liberal Party for over 30 years of that time and Prime Minister of the Dominion for 15 years.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OAK MILLINERY FIXTURES including large upright cases, dress cases, mirrors, rugs and safe. Apply J. W. TAYLOR, 228 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.

FOR RENT

MODERN suite, five rooms, bath; East Cleveland, O. Vacuum cleaner, telephone; references requested. For information call Garfield 5730-2.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—French dry cleaning plant and business thoroughly equipped. Last year's business, \$22,500 and \$6,000 suit sales. H. H. McCOLL, Great Falls, Mont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED salesman, conscientious, right thinker, des. to comm. with mfr. who needs a Chicago representative, capable of managing branch office. Adm. 1008 Bk. Exp. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCED specialty man desires position as salesman; Los Angeles or San Diego preferred. Exp. will travel anywhere. B. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 1100 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATION wanted as companion to lady. Exp. will travel anywhere. B. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 1100 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

REAL ESTATE

OVERLOOKING WESTPORT HARBOR
Eight-room house, bath, electric lights, heat, set tubs. Garage for two cars. Nice lawn with shade and fruit trees. 20 ft. x 220 ft.; 44 miles from New York City. Good train and trolley service. Price \$7200.
W. R. GREEN, Best 864, Westport, Conn.

HAVE SOME BARGAINS
In Rockland Cottage homes for sale from \$2500 up. Send for list. G. MAGRATH, Spring Valley, N. Y.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT from April 1st, within commuting distance of New York, by gentleman, wife and two little girls, small house, part of house or apartment in perfect order, desirable neighborhood, possible buyers. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED

A BILLING CLERK, one who can operate billing machine, knowledge of wholesale automobile concern. Address X 74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN AMERICAN GIRL, high school age, wants for office work with wholesale automobile concern in Back Bay; old established firm; good change for advancement. Address X 28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A STENOGRAPHER wanted, in office of one of Boston's oldest and largest automobile establishments; position of permanent character; must be capable girl. Address X 73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young lady, Prot. for general office work; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting required; other office experience not necessary. Apply DARTMOUTH CHOCOLATE CO., 25 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

WANTED—In Cleveland, a mature woman of refinement to act as hostess in a large cafeteria and oversee work of room girls. Must be active, alert and tactful. Experience unnecessary. Call Main 818.

CAPABLE, ENERGETIC BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, with experience in office in fine insurance office, capable of taking charge. Salary \$25 to start. W. E. LINDSEY, 88 Broad St., Boston.

WANTED—A girl typist, general office experience; reply by letter, giving experience, to IDEAL MILLINERY AND DRESSING COMPANY, 4832 First Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE for baby, experienced; good salary, good home, BRY, 601 W. 100 St., corner Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Greatest nurse for two-year-old child. E. A. WYANT, 5637 Dorchester Ave., Chicago. Telephone Hyde Park 2281.

WANTED—Office assistant, typewriter, and stenographer. THE PORTO RICO STORE, 514 Madison Ave., New York City.

CASHIER in girl's club, New York City. Lunch and dinner. Telephone directly 620.

WANTED—Quick hand sewers on lingerie. THE PORTO RICO STORE, 514 Madison Ave., New York City.

ARTIST—Young lady to paint water color flowers; private studio. L. S. McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BRASS SIGN MAKER
MUST be good designer. State experience and wages wanted in letter. THE GEO. H. HEWITT CO., Vancouver, Canada.

DIE SINKER AND STEEL LETTER CUTTER
STATE experience and wages expected first letter. THE GEO. H. HEWITT CO., Ltd., Vancouver, Canada.

WANTED
ONE FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYER
Open shop. P. K. KILBY CO., New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED
EXPERIENCED JOINT PAPER RULER
W. J. ELDRED, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

Shattuck & Jones

INCORPORATED

FISH

Telephone 1437 Richmond

128 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

Established 1837

J. V. Fletcher Co.

Meats of All Kinds

66, 68, 70 and 72 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co.

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

Fruits, Vegetables and

Hothouse Products

Special Attention Given Family Orders

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.

Novelty designs a feature; reproduces high grade paper at low cost.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD

28-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

NEW BEDFORD

For all that is good, new, correct

and reasonably priced in watches,

diamonds and jewelry, be sure to visit

A. C. GARDNER

New Bedford, Mass.

237 Union Street

Gulf Hill Farm Dairy

Perfectly

Pasteurized

Milk

"Come Where the Good Things Gather"

GEORGE S. TABER

254 Union Street

New Bedford

WHEELING, W. VA.

Geo. E. Johns Co.

The Quality Shop

NEW PAUL STYLES

SUITS — COATS — GOWNS

ALL THAT IS NEW AND DEPENDABLE

STYLE — MATERIAL — WORKMANSHIP

(We specialize on "Stylish Stout" Garments)

LYNN, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES For the

Entire Family

J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.

Established 1865

SALE PRICES ON

SUITS, COATS AND FURS

GODDARD BROS.

76-88 Market Street LYNN, MASS.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers

22 Munroe Street

Telephone Lynn 1800

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Automobile Parties

Accommodated

HUNT'S GRILL

9 Railroad Ave., 16-18

Central Sq., 11 Willow St.

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS &

NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Home Made

Candies

Chocolates and Bon Bons

75c a lb.

Hard Candies, 50c to 80c lb.

Telephone Cambridge 789-M

751 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers

1274 Massachusetts Avenue

Telephone Cambridge 945

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SKATES & SLEDS

Central Sq. Hardware Co.

600 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA JEWELER

Watch and Clock Repairing

10 Boylston St., Harvard Square

Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 5343.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FORBES & WALLACE

Pure Food Store

Exclusive groceries, canned goods and imported

specialties attractively priced.

Good Shoes and Hosiery

FINE SHOE REPAIRING

MORSE & HAYNES CO.

376 Main Street

RELIABLE RUBBER GOODS

Goodyear Rubber Store, Inc.

472 Main Street, near Court Square

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers

294 Bridge Street

Telephone River 5100

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Emmons E. Snow

DESIGNING

AND PRINTING

617-619 Myrick Building

Tel. R 1850

ACCOUNTS analyzed and systematized; trial

balance; general and special audits; supervision.

S. Wells, tel. R 2421, BAY STATE AUDIT

CO., 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

OSTERMANN—Florist

137 State Street

Telephone River 180

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

The Rosemary Braided Rug

Made to order, of new wool material.

MISS. M. CROSS SORBORECH.

Tel. River 5112-3

ACCOUNTS analyzed and systematized; trial

balance; general and special audits; supervision.

S. Wells, tel. R 2421, BAY STATE AUDIT

CO., 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

SALEM, MASS.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers

72 Washington Street

Telephone Salem 1800

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Oh, Goodie!

THE FULTON

PACKAGE

One pound of

luscious chocolates

\$1.15 the pound

Gilson's

10 STORES

PROVIDENCE

BROOKS'

NEW RESTAURANT

in the shopping district at

317 WESTMINSTER ST.

maintaining the same policy of good wholesome

food that prevails in our Restaurant at

85 WESTMINSTER STREET

"Delicious Ice Cream"

WAYLAND SQUARE GROCERY

Choice Meats, Groceries and fresh

Fruits sold under our Guarantee

of satisfaction or money back.

Prices consistent with the high grade

of our merchandise.

5 Wayland Square. Tel. Aug. 518

C. E. BROOKS CO.

Choice Meats, Fruit and

Fancy Groceries

53 Weybosset Street Phone Union 1432

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

17th February Sale

of Furniture

Large Stocks,

Complete Assortments and

Wonderful Values

Now is the time to buy and get

the choice selections

Furniture on our Gradual Payment

Service if Desired

OUTLET

PROVIDENCE

WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT

Pettibockers

Achieve It, Without Graceless Bulk

What could fit in with the twen-

tieth century woman's ideas of the

practical at

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

HARRISBURG, PA.

Hart Schaffner & Marx,
Kuppenheimer and
Society Brand Clothes

Doutrich's
Always Reliable
HARRISBURG, PA.

"Our HATS
are made up to a standard, NOT down to a
price."
POULTON the Hatter
S. N. Third Street

Rose's
Luncheons Dinners
Fancy Cakes Ice Cream

2nd at Walnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

**FURNITURE, RUGS
and DRAPERIES**
that leave nothing to be desired

Goldsmith's
NORTH MARKET SQUARE

FISHER & CLECKNER
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
THIRD AND CHERRYLAND STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA.

STECKLEY'S
Reliable Shoes
1220 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Federal
SYSTEM
OF BAKERIES

BREAD AND ROLLS
433 Congress St. 632 Congress St.

Portland Maine

Congress Square Lunch Rooms
J. G. LANDLEY, Manager
5 & 7 Forest Avenue 615 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

Fashionable Furs
At lowest prices consistent
with Quality—
J. E. PALMER CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Cowen's Corset Shop
588 CONGRESS STREET
Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel,
for corsets and brassieres; experienced fitted
in attendance.

CROPLEY & ANDERSON
510 Congress Street
Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

OREN HOOPER SONS
Complete Household Outfitters
238 Middle St., Portland, Me.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE NEEDLECRAFTERS
are prepared to fill individual orders for
handmade articles of superior design.
FINE HOSIERY QUALITY UNDERWEAR
MISS SUZIE BAKER
608 Granite Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

POWERS CANDY SHOP
Choice Confections and Light Lunches
Hot Chocolate with Real Cream Whipped
Milk. Elevator. 2nd Floor. 45
45 Clinton Ave., next to Temple Theater

NEW YORK CITY

WARRIED LADY, whose husband is sailing
for Europe Jan. 30, desires lady to share with
her and her young daughter till June first
household furnished apartment and pay \$100
per month toward the rent and one third of
other expenses, including food, etc., which
should amount to about \$25 per month.
References exchanged. 35 W. 82nd Street,
New York City. Apartment C-2. Phone
Schuyler 7672.

**READIED BAGS OF EVERY KIND MADE TO
ORDER**
OLD BEADED BAGS REPAIRED
LAMP SHADES MADE TO ORDER
Address G. C. M., 110 Elm St., New Rochelle,
N. Y., or telephone 202 New Rochelle.

YE OLDE ENGLISH
FRAGRANT FOOD, FRAGRANT
SCENTEDS, FRAGRANT MEMORIES
14 E. 45th St., next to Madison Hall
New York City.

WANTED—By gentleman and companion
gentleman, two rooms and bath, with meals;
conveniently located, in New York City, West Side;
elevator apartment preferred. Y. 45. The
Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street,
New York City.

DENK space for rent in a pleasant office on
Liberty Street near Hudson Terminal. Address
W. 42, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th
Street, New York City.

FURNISHED suitable for gentlemen,
67-68, Elevator, BIRMINGHAM, T. W. 108 St., New
York City. Apt. B. Tel. Academy 1240.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Harrison's Golf School
837 Wilson Ave., Sunnyside 4700
3 blocks East Wilson Ave.
"L" Station.

MRS. GERTRUDE HARRISON
Instructor
Assisted by
JAMES F. LAWSON CAMERON TRENT

COLORADO SPRINGS

COX BROS. SHOE CO.
Fine Shoes for Men and Women
McCracken & Hubbard
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
230-232 South Tejon Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILKENS
Sells Diamonds and Watches
Deferred payments may be arranged
The advantage of a Third Floor location and
small expenses enables us to quote advan-
taged prices.

THIRD FLOOR OF PITTSBURGH LIFE BLDG.
Entrance, 219 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Printers—Rulers—Binders
G. H. SHORNHORST CO.

24 HOUR
Bell Telephone Court 680-681
218 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SKETCHES SUBMITTED
Interior Decorators
IN ALL BRANCHES
CHURCHES, SCENERY, WALLPAPER, PAINTING.
Edw. W. Learzof.
1600 BROADWAY. PHONE LOCUST 1260

James McMillin Printing Co.
PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE
CATALOGS FOLDERS
BOOKLETS LEAFLETS
BROCHURES PRICE LISTS
Penn. Ave. and Barbeau St. Phone 437 Court

L. & J. W. RAWSTHORNE
12 ADVERTISING ART 12
409 FERGUSON BUILDING
Phone 9205 Court

BUY DIAMONDS
DIRECT FROM US
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SONS CO.
435-437 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

KUHN & BRO. CO.
GROCERS
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
6100 Centre Avenue, East End

ERIE, PA.

ROBERTSON'S
BLOUSE SHOP
28 W. 8TH STREET MASONIC BLDG.
ERIE, PA.

MANY NEW BLOUSES IN THE EARLY
SPRING MODELS ARE NOW BEING
SHOWN
HIGH QUALITY—REASONABLY PRICED

KELSEY
Millinery Importers. Erie, Pa.
THE MISSES WILLINGS'
GIFT SHOP
727 Masonic Bldg., ERIE, PA.
AMONG OTHER LOVELY THINGS HAND
MADE ARTICLES FOR THE BABY

BLUE BIRD INN
HOME COOKING 119 W. 7th

DETROIT, MICH.

THE RUSSEL COMPANY
230-234 Woodward Ave., DETROIT
Our stock of the season's smartest models in
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Fur, etc., is most com-
plete. Our standards of style, quality and
value will delight the woman of discriminating
taste and good judgment.

LOREE HAT SHOP
End of Season Clearing Sale
to make room for New Goods
120 Farmer Street. J. LOREE, Detroit.

SCHWERTER Inc.
Successor to Mitchell's Millinery
742-746 CARRYING ONE OF THE LARGEST
ASSORTMENTS OF
Women's, Misses' & Children's Hats
Prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$30.00

Dora Ludwig
CORSETIER
The Little Corset Shop
21 Adams Avenue East
Next to Women's Exchange
DETROIT

GLASE SATINS
in maize, turquoise, Nile green, coral, orchid,
etc. Sequin trimming in strap, flounce and
bodice widths. Bead, silk and ostrich fringe.

New York Shops, Inc.
Everything for the Dress
244 Woodward Avenue DETROIT
THE CATER SHOP—Farmer St. at Grand
River. A lovely array of the new Blouses,
gorgette and crepe de chine, in high and low
necks. Special values in gloves, sweaters and
"Tiffany" hosiery.

NEW YORK DOLL REPAIR SHOP
ALL KINDS OF DOLLS REPAIRED
Eyes reset and parts furnished. Complete line
of New Dolls and Doll Clothing. 305 Michigan
Avenue, Detroit. Cherry 5049-W.

COLONIAL HAT SHOP
Also Parquet Lamp Shades, Orders Taken.
307 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

HARRY P. WATSON
850-852 Korocheval Avenue Hickory 600
Ladies' and Men's Furnishings

CHARLES W. WARREN & CO.
Diamonds Pearls Jewelry
Watches Silverware
164-106 Washington Boulevard
In Washington BATTERY SERVICE
DETROIT

WRIGHT KAY & CO.
DETROIT
JEWELERS
Woodward Avenue at Grand River

**BATTERY SERVICE ON
ALL MAKES**
EVEREADY
Written Guarantee for 15 years
GIBSON-WANN BATTERY SERVICE
676 Woodward Ave. Glendale 1182

CONGODON & RUSSELL
AUTO PAINTERS AND TRIMMERS
Care Repaired—Repair Work a Specialty
Satisfied Customers—Best Advertisement
Daylight Fire-Proof Building. Phone Main 4996
61 Windsor, cor. John E. St., Detroit, Mich.

TIRE—TUBES
The M. & W. Tire Co.
1311 Woodward Avenue MICHIGAN
DETROIT

WANTED—To rent, about Feb. 10, bungalow
or flat, 3 bedrooms; northwest Grand River sec-
tion. Four adults and little girl. H. J. Dickson,
608 Lothrop Ave., Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH.

Lamps and Artistic
Things for the Home
Specializing in
Parchment Shades
BLEAZBY
SHOP OF GIFTS
9 EAST ADAMS AVENUE
DETROIT

GOLDENROD
(CREAMED)
BUTTERMILK
Breakfast, Lunch and Supper
183 Griswold, opp. Miles Theater, 144 Wayne
DETROIT O. G. BURLAGE, Prop.

Main 5140

Groceries and Meats
W. P. ALLEN & SON
3228 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
Hem. 190

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB
Home Baking and Cooking
Luncheon 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., except Sundays
24 Floor, 313 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
BELTAMINI AND RUSH
292 Woodward near Hotel center, and
1951 Woodward near Boulevard. DRESS
TABLE D'HOTTE LUNCH 50c. DINNER, 75c.

GROCERIES AND MEATS
THEODORE M. GRAY
751-753 Woodward Ave. Grand S. 4, 5 or 6

BUTTON'S GROCERY
283 TUXEDO AVE., DETROIT. Hemlock 554

BROSSY'S
French Dyers, Cleaners
Est. 1861
Faded Carpets, Rugs, Drapes, Plumes,
Garments, dyed mode shades.
Gowns, Gloves, Portieres, Clothing Dry
Cleaned. Write for Prices.
Works: 981-986 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
Mich. Phone Grand 4500

IMLAY'S
GARMENT CLEANING & DYING CO.
433-435 GRAND RIVER AVENUE
Goods Called for and Delivered

RUG CLEANING
100% clean at the
Star Carpet Cleaning Company
J. J. Truett, Mgr. 550 MT. ELLIOT AVE.
Telephone Edgewood 3401-2

Hickey's
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Grimshaw & Stevens
DETROIT, MICH.
Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters
STORES: 16-18 Grand River Avenue, West;
224 Griswold Street, 515 Woodward Avenue.

L. M. RANSOME
HAT SHOP
401 David Whitney Building DETROIT

The Jackson Shoe
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
They'll feel right. They look fine. They
wear well.
Hosiery for Women

Thomas J. Jackson Inc.
19 East Adams Ave., DETROIT

AUDITS—SYSTEMS
For Commercial and Other Organizations
Books of Account opened, adjusted, closed.
Income Tax Returns, Inventories, Analytical
and Departmental Reports, Etc.

A. F. THAYER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Dime Bank Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

HOUSES BUNGALOWS
Westwood Realty Co.
1972 Grand River
Garfield 961

FLATS LOTS
BUY AND SELL
Cadillac Insurance Agency, Inc.
PEARCE B. BLAND, Mgr.
INSURANCE
Phone Cherry 4462

INSURANCE
MRS. M. BRADY
517 Book Bldg., Detroit
Main 7330

Jewell Feather Mattress Co.
Reliable Renovators. Cleaners of feather
beds, pillows and mattresses. Mattresses made
from feather beds. 350 Michigan Ave., Cad. 806.
We Can Save You Money on Furniture
SUNVEN COMPANY
Corner Michigan and Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CHAS. A. VITALE
LADIES' TAILOR
Latest Styles in Suits and Dresses
606 Empire Bldg., DETROIT. Main 2927

CHARLES W. HERBST
TAILOR
102 Broadway, Detroit

WORKS OF ART
Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors
JAMES E. HANNA & BROS.
206-7 David Whitney Bldg., DETROIT

BREDE & SCHROETER
DECORATORS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES
WINDOW SHADES UPHOLSTERING
20 Adams Avenue West Detroit, Mich.

P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.
70 Larned Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

The Ferris-Crane Printing Co.
404 Marquette Building, Detroit, Mich.
SERVICE is our hobby.
JOHN R. MOSS
QUICK PRINTER
Cadillac 114 45 State Street

ROOMS with or without private bath; also
light housekeeping apartments.
CAROLA APARTMENT HOTEL
42-44 Watson Street

TO RENT—Furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms,
heated, for March and April. \$150 per mo. Ad-
dress of 40 Holbrook Ave., Detroit.

WANTED—Room in private family by young
man. Phone M.E. VAUGHN JOHNSTON,
Glendale 20-W. Detroit, Mich.

LIMA, OHIO

Michael's
HOUSE OF BETTER CLOTHES

REPRESENTING
Society Brand—Stein-Bloch
and other good makes of
CLOTHES
FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

MILLINERY
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.
LET US SERVE YOU
126-128 West High Street, LIMA, OHIO

M. E. TONEFF
Successor to H. D. ALLEN
Groceries and Meats
688 S. Main Phone Main 4221 LIMA, OHIO

BASDEN & BRYAN
211 S. COLLETT STREET
We carry a complete line of
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
We deliver—Give us a call. Tel. Main 6904.

Franceda Cafeteria
126 1/2 W. High St. Upstairs
Popular for its home cooking, and fre-
quented by people of refinement

Open from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M.
WEINFELD'S FAULTLESS
The Home of Quality Dry Cleaning
Exclusive users of "ENERGINE"
Main Office and Plant:
Corner Cole and North. Phone Main 4747

I. W. GREEN
Real Estate and Insurance
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
LIMA, OHIO
Office Phone Main 6719. Res. Phone Lake 2108

LAKEWOOD, OHIO

Mrs. A. E. Johnson 14906 Detroit St. Mario 1642
Lakewood Gift Shoppe
Orders taken for Hand Painted China
Parchment Lamp Shades
Wood Craft Painting Needle Work

CORELL'S STUDIO
ALL YOUR NEEDS SUPPLIED
PHOTOGRAPHICALLY
15003 Victoria Block, next to Lakewood Theatre

FRANK L. THURBER
INSURANCE
21 EUCALYPTUS
Main 1923 or Mario 4909

Columbia Music Shops
Columbia Gramophones
Columbia Records
15108 Detroit Ave. Mario 4314

BARTHOLOMEW & BRUMAGIM
COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.
Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats
Mario 2689 LAKEWOOD, O. Highland 496-1

CROFTS CASH GROCERY
16034 Detroit Ave.—Mario 2508
FANCY GROCERIES—QUALITY MEATS
Quality—Service—Courteousness

SHOES REPAIRED
By man with 15 years' experience at shoemaking.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Florida Shoe Repair
Shop, near cor. Detroit and Victoria.

Bernie's
SHOES OF QUALITY
14810 Detroit
Avenue

SEILER & TAYLOR
FINE FOOTWEAR
17114 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, Ohio

INCHE'S HARDWARE
Eden Washing Machines, House Furnishings
and Electrical Supplies Mario 1276,
15102 Detroit Ave.

HERBERT C. MYERS
JEWELER
17174 Detroit Ave. Mario 8792

CLEVELAND, O.

A. M. Albrecht
FLORIST
680 PROSPECT AVENUE
Main 690 Central 3103

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 EUCALYPTUS CLEVELAND, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
MAYDOLE & McMULLEN, Props.

The Biggar Printing Company
205 East Fourth Street, Cleveland
Type Setting and Electrotypes for Advertisers
Printing and Binding

The Euclid Doan Men's Apparel Shop
10221 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

THE CROMWELL CROOKS CO.
Multigraphing—Addressing—Mailing
446 The Arcade CLEVELAND, O.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

HARRISON THE FLORIST
Corner Spring and High
Phone 262

T. R. BEAM & SONS—Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables. Meats. 225 Chestnut Ave. Both
phones: Bell 430 and 4517; Home 480.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Closson's
4th St. W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.
THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame
4TH & RACE

PAUL WIELAND
MERCHANT TAILOR
514 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio Canal 5612

THE GRAVENS-KAUTZMAN CO.
Printers and Engravers
609 Main Street Tel. Canal 2579

AKRON, OHIO

Akron's well-known exclusive Piano and Phonograph Store
Est. 1888

The House of Quality
Pianos of unquestioned merit and character as follows:
Solmer, Hazelton Bros., Vose & Sons, Ahlstrom, Francis Bacon,
Hallet & Davis, Kimball, Hobart M. Cable, Steger & Sons, Story
& Clark, Jesse French, Clarendon, Strobber, Lester, Conway, etc.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH
and many other reliable makes. Easy and convenient terms.

S. B. VAN FOSSEN, Mgr. Piano Dept.
C. J. VAN FOSSEN, Mgr. Phonograph Dept.

A. B. SMITH PIANO CO.
190 South Main Street, Akron, O.

DODGE'S
"A FURNITURE STORE SINCE '34"
Furniture and Curtains
Rugs, Stoves and Dinner Ware
Acolian-Vocalion Phonographs
AKRON, OHIO

FALCH & FALCH
THE MEN'S STORE
Furnishers, Hatters and Clothiers
38 E. Mill Street, AKRON, OHIO

TOLEDO, OHIO

**ALREADY NEW
SPRING THINGS
ARE HERE!**

Winter stocks are fast giving up their places
to things for spring.
In the Women's Garment Department there are
new suits—the smartest and handsomest in
many seasons. And new models of "Betty
Wales" Dresses that have a charm all of their
own.
And so on, throughout the whole store you'll
see signs of spring in the many new things
displayed.
All these are of the quality for which this
store's merchandise is deservedly famous.

**The Thompson-Hudson
Company**

Charming Footwear
Those who are journeying Southward, will find
us ready in a splendid way to offer the very
newest styles in going-away footwear.
Dainty new fashions in early spring pumps and
oxfords are now on display.

THE H. M. & R. SHOE CO.
SUMMIT AT ADAMS

C. KIRCHMAIER
338 SUPERIOR STREET

**NEEDED IN EVERY HOME AND
DRESSMAKING SHOP**
A New "Eldredge" Two-Spool Rotary
One of the best Sewing Machines made
YOUNG'S, 1706 Adams
"Where you can get any repairs you need for
any make"

The Betty Mason Shop
503-505 MADISON AVE.
EXCLUSIVE LINGERIE
Formerly King's Shop

Catherine Smith Densmore
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
2351 Monroe Street. Phone Main 6297
EXPERIENCED HELP DESIRED

The Reliable Laundry
AND
Dry Cleaning Company
Family washing, finished or roughed out
Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless.
Home 2288 Bell. A. F. Wunderlich, Mgr.

Judd-Gross-Jordan Co.
JEWELERS
228 Summit Street
Agents for Edison Phonographs

DIAMONDS
Watches Jewelry Emblems Silverware
HASTEN TO HEEREN
315 Summit Home Phone Main 472

**FINN PRINTS, REPRODUCTIONS AND
OIL PAINTINGS**
HAND CARVED FRAMES AND NOVELTIES
STUD OF INTERIOR DECORATION
MOHR ART GALLERIES
915 MADISON AVE.

THE TORII GIFT STUDIO
ARTISTIC GIFTS THAT ARE USEFUL
THE MISSES CANNIFF
821 West Woodruff Avenue, TOLEDO, OHIO

GIFTS FOR EVERY OCCASION
THE GIFT SHOP
820 SUPERIOR STREET

VICTROLAS
Sold on convenient payments. Helpful, pleasing
service. Large stock of records.
GRINNELL BROS.
ADAMS AND HURON STREETS, TOLEDO, O.

G. F. Banky & Son, Grocers
2163-65 Ashland Avenue
Home 7022-7023 Bell-Collingwood 288

Regular Home Made Candies
60c to \$1.00 per pound
OWEN SWEETS
603 Oak Street Bell Phone Narvaez 3588

EDUCATIONAL

WISCONSIN SCHOOL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin State Board of Education has just made public a summary of the important points brought out by their invitation to the public school teachers in the State in particular and to the citizens in general to express their opinions as to what should be done to improve the state educational system. Hundreds of proposals have come in and are to be turned over to a special committee on educational problems, of which Charles L. Hill is chairman. The purpose of this committee is to organize a definite comprehensive educational program for presentation to the next Legislature. Further suggestions from the teaching forces of the State are asked for.

Among the proposals for the improvement of educational conditions were the following:

First of all give us an educational policy with one state board to administer it.

City Schools—Boards of control should study general school policies. Able school teachers should be engaged and given full opportunity to improve education. Normal schools should be made more effective in the preparation of teachers. A competent committee should study the plans and methods in force in the State with the idea of transmitting the best ones to all other schools. Boards of education should have power to levy and collect taxes. Boards of education should be elected.

All rating cards and other artificial standards as measures for promotion should be abolished. Increased class-room efficiency and greater scholastic attainment would be secured through inspiring the teachers, even more than through increasing their salaries. Observation lessons should be given by the best teachers and followed by discussions among the teachers. Teachers' conferences by grades for a number of the schools at a time should be organized, in which subject, manner and methods of application are studied. Saturday morning professional study classes should be organized for observing educational conditions in the city and elsewhere. Summer school extension classes should be organized. There should be extension lectures bringing to the teachers the best talent in the United States.

Changed School Year

The school year should be reorganized into four quarters so as to reduce the period of idleness of school buildings and increase the number of pupils that can be educated in any building during the year. This would reduce the number of buildings required and the money thus saved may be applied toward increasing the teachers' salary. There should be quarterly promotions which will allow bright pupils to advance more rapidly and to finish school in a fewer number of years and will cause less forcing of the slow pupils. By thus lengthening the number of years in school and by affording greater opportunity for pupils to make their way, a greater number of young people will avail themselves of the opportunity of education. Business and industry will consequently be benefited and will find the demand for help more uniformly satisfied than under the present system which creates a dearth of help during the school period and an overabundance during the summer vacation. The elimination of the loss of time getting started at the beginning of the new school year and of the time lost in the closing weeks of the school year and the necessity of overcoming the demoralizing effects of the long vacations would be one effect of the four quarter school year. Under this system there can be optional vacations for teachers and for pupils.

Teaching should be made a profession by more thorough preparation and a higher quality of service. Teaching should be organized on a professional basis. It should be made worth while for men and women to stay in the profession by making it an all-year-round job, an all-year-round salary. The school should be fitted to the community and become a part of the community and the people of the community will make it a matter of self respect to pay the men and women who work and study and play with their children. Teachers should have their sabbatical years. There is great need for constructive supervision of class-room teaching. English rather than grammar should be taught. There is need of training teachers in methods of studying the achievements of children. Schools must study the reasons why pupils drop out of school and revise their courses so as to meet the needs of these pupils and so as to develop each child according to his needs.

Graded and Rural Schools

State Graded Schools—American history should be taught at least once a week to all grades. Oral English is to be approved at all times. The county and city school superintendents should at the beginning of each year get up a list of all legally qualified school teachers who are willing to serve as substitutes, and give a copy of this list to each school board clerk. An extra teacher should be employed to carry out suggestions not outlined in the regular courses. Appointments should rest upon the approval of the teacher's work by supervisors, inspectors and superintendents. School boards everywhere should be urged to provide teachers. Campaigns for higher salaries for teachers should be continued. Stricter attendance laws should be made and enforced. Teachers should be admonished to keep before the child the ideal of good American citizenship. The length of service of teachers and principals would tend to increase if the power of county super-

Intendents and county school boards

were increased, giving them power to fix salaries and reappoint teachers. Rural Schools—Consolidate rural schools and enlarge them so that not only the grade work will be given but a four years' high school course, including four years of agriculture and domestic economy. Pay higher salaries to teachers so that as good teachers may be had in rural schools as in city and village schools. There is great need of constructive supervision of class-room teaching. Larger schools resulting from consolidation would permit of more effective supervision with the same number of supervisors. The office of the county superintendent should be dignified and well paid so as to attract men of ability. There is need of training teachers in methods of studying the achievements of children. There should be a small elective board which would have the power to appoint the county superintendent.

High Schools—The teaching of library methods should not be allowed more than one year's time and preferably is to be made optional. The present law relating to qualifications of high-school teachers should be so amended as to require all candidates for the state license to offer the equivalent of four years' training beyond the high school taken in some normal school, university or approved college. All effort should be made to point out to young people the nature and problems of the various employments, occupations and professions, together with the natural and acquired qualifications necessary for success. The school year should be lengthened so as to provide for practically a full year of school, probably involving a four-quarter plan so arranged that pupils might attend a full year or might combine two or three quarters' year work in school with one or more quarters used as vacation or for work in some practical occupation. Junior high schools should be established which will group together the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, or the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades, and which will give these grades a distinctive organization.

Universities—Students should be given a closer contact with commercial methods and relations before graduation. Students should gain close contact with the engineering and industrial interests of the State of Wisconsin. An endeavor should be made to place more of the engineering graduates in positions within the State instead of allowing them to be attracted to large organizations outside the State.

Vocational Schools—Good teachers should be employed in the continuation schools. It is essential that a broad industrial training with a general knowledge of industrial and vocational practice be given in the grades in high schools. This general knowledge will serve as a foundation upon which to build a future vocation. Domestic Science—Domestic science courses should be so enlarged as to be real home-making courses. Domestic science should be introduced into the grades, especially as so many children never go to high school.

BURNHAM SALARY SCALE ACCEPTED

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—In "special private conference" the National Union of Teachers has decided, by an overwhelming majority and without a division, to accept the Burnham scale of salaries. Doubt had been expressed in some quarters as to whether the women teachers would accept this provisional minimum scale, since their salaries were to be somewhat less than that of men in corresponding school positions. However, the benefits to which they would become entitled under the proposed schedule were even greater than those offered to men teachers, and lessened the gap in salaries. Wisely, therefore, they accepted the half-loaf, and left the question of an equal footing for some future occasion.

Mr. J. H. Powell, in moving that the report of the standing joint committee be received, said that no question such as that which they were about to decide had ever previously been put before a conference of the union. The proposal made to them in August last was that they should meet in equal numbers the representatives of the education authorities of the country, and attempt with them to come to an agreed solution of the problem of teachers' salaries in the elementary schools throughout the country. Mr. Powell then indicated how often since that date the negotiations of the committee had almost broken down, and it was made clear to his hearers that this was a solution which must either be accepted or rejected as a whole.

One member wanted to know what would happen if an authority now having a scale above the Burnham scale—there is only a small percentage of such authorities—chose to reduce their salaries to the lower level. Mr. Powell made it clear that in such cases the union would have the right to support teachers in striking, a right that in ordinary circumstances they would part with for a certain period under the proposed agreement. He evidently did not think such reductions likely to be made, laying emphasis on the fact that this was a report for a provisional and minimum scale, and not for a standard scale. There still remained plenty of work for the committee to do.

The Schoolmaster emphasizes the last point made by Mr. Powell in an editorial, pointing out that the joint committee of which Lord Burnham is chairman, can now assemble again and carry on its beneficent work for schools and their staffs. It is already "an approved system supported by the greatest body of organized teachers in the world."

RECENT BRITISH CONFERENCES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—It is noticeable how differently bathers react to some specially large wave. These turn and run, while those present an uneasy shudder to it; in either case there is a probable loss of balance and an undignified scramble on to the feet again. But here and there you may see one bolder, or more practiced, move to meet the wave, and bowing to it, rise triumphant, on the other side. Not otherwise would the present writer wish to meet the oncoming flood of information about the late December meetings of British educational societies. He is disinclined to run away or to shrink from his task, but not being able to cope with the full momentum of the vast daily reports, he lets them pass over his head, and records at leisure just what specially interests him and more particularly Scotland shall have a wide place with her two-day teachers' congress. It was held at St. Andrew's, the most ancient of Scottish universities, and in welcoming the members of the Educational Institute, Principal Sir John Herkless said he would like to see all the teachers of Scotland, with whatever part of the educational system they had to do, associated directly with the university. He would wish every teacher to go to the university and to take a degree. This is an ideal that England as well as Scotland may profitably hold in view. Its fulfillment would bring about such an educational advance as it is difficult to conceive.

Meeting in Scotland

The principal's view was endorsed by the president of the congress, Mr. Thomas S. Glover, in his opening address. "There is a feeling abroad," he observed, "that it is a waste of power to employ highly cultured and trained teachers in the primary school. This arises from a mistaken view of the work to be done there. Education acts may be passed, elaborate machinery set up, but the whole success depends on the personality, the training, culture, outlook, skill, and missionary zeal of the teacher. . . . The idea that any kind of teacher is good enough for the primary school is folly."

For several reasons this proved a notable congress. In the first place there had been an intermission of six years in the yearly gatherings. In the second place the Educational Institute has in the meantime absorbed the other chief teachers' associations, and now stands for the whole profession. And lastly the degree of Honorary Fellow of the Institute was on this occasion conferred upon Mr. Robert Munro, the secretary for Scotland, who has been in charge of the highly successful educational legislation of the past two years. This high mark of recognition was also bestowed upon Dr. John Burnet, the distinguished professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrew's. In acknowledging the honor done him, Mr. Munro foreshadowed the introduction of a comprehensive measure of rating reform which would lead to a more equitable adjustment of the new financial burdens occasioned by the greatly increased salaries of teachers, and their pension allowances, provided under the schemes for which he was responsible.

Many Groups in London

The eighth annual conference of educational associations began at University College, University of London, on December 31, and lasted for 10 days. Compared with the Scottish congress just described, it is a rambling affair, more than 40 associations, leagues, societies and unions holding meetings during this period, without much reference to one another, although loosely held together by a common meeting-place, and a common inaugural address.

The Minister of Education it was who gave the address, and he whetted the appetite of members of the conference by his choice of a title, "Our Ignorance." No sufficient space can here be found for a résumé of the discourse, but one admirable passage must be recorded. To read a book, said Mr. Fisher, as a book should be read was the true test of literary taste; for books, like people, differed one from another, and could not be understood without the subtle deference which was a part of the perception of individuality. Some books lived to be skimmed; others claimed to be studied minutely in whole or in part. The true reader discerned his proper food by intuition. He knew what to consume, what to avoid, where to linger and enjoy, when to hurry on, what to commit to memory, and what to forget. It was the Minister for Education again who, presiding at a meeting of the National Home Reading later on in the conference, made an observation calculating to set a whole train of thought in motion. Mr. G. P. Gooch had been reading an admirable paper on "Historical Novels," and when it ended, Mr. Fisher might have been content with a formal reply to the vote of thanks tendered to him for taking the chair. Not in the least! He put it to those present that French writers of historical novels had one very great advantage over English writers, and that was that French history was far more dramatic, far more romantic than English history.

Mr. Fisher on Novels

And yet, asked Mr. Fisher, had not the English historical novel been, on the whole, a stronger plant than the French historical novel? Why was that? He said that he could not give an answer which was entirely satisfactory to himself. But might it not be that the romance and the interest and the stir and the surprises of French history had brought into being in France a body of memoir writers

of incomparable quality, to whom there was no adequate parallel in the British Isles? Had not much of the talent which, among his countrymen, had gone into the composing of historical novels, been directed in France to the composition of historical memoirs?

Here is one of the secrets of Mr. Fisher's success with teachers of every degree. He is himself delighted to start those hares, lying so still within the dormant faculties, the chase of which every one connected with teaching knows are of far more value in widening the outlook of students, and increasing their activity of thought, than any amount of formal instruction. He is himself, in truth, still a teacher, really fond of his work, and tactful in his manner of applying the right stimulus. Hence he understands teachers, and has the ear of the profession, quite independently of all the material benefits that he has showered upon it.

How to make the plan of "Whitley Councils" available for the teaching community was dealt with at length in Canon Masterman's presidential address. He found a chief difficulty in doing so, owing to the gulfs, seldom crossed, between the different grades of teachers. To succeed in applying these general proposals for cooperation in national education, it would be necessary for the Education Department to abandon bureaucratic methods, highly efficient as they were; it would be necessary also for teachers to be willing to combine, not only for the protection of their own interests, but also for the better fulfillment of the responsibilities that would rest upon them as advisers in educational matters.

It is not surprising that "Whitley Councils" also found their way into the discussions of the Headmasters' Conference and the Incorporated Society of Headmasters. These are gatherings of principals of secondary schools, the latter being the larger and more democratic society. For this particular purpose, they held a joint session, though it was distinct from the conference over which Canon Masterman presided. In fact there are quite a number of educational associations meeting in London during the winter holidays, which have not been attracted into the whirlpool at University College.

Then there are societies which sometimes have provincial gatherings at this time. To take two important examples, the Historical Association has lately been meeting in Leeds and the National Society of Art Masters in Birmingham. Without further illustration, it may be hoped that readers of The Christian Science Monitor will now acknowledge the magnitude of the educational inundation which takes place between the December holidays and the beginning of the new school term, and will not be surprised if an account of some of the most important topics, then brought forward for discussion, are reserved for a future column.

EGYPTIAN SCHOOLS AND MILNER MISSION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—There is a certain element of comedy in the attitude of both boys and girls in the Egyptian schools toward the Milner mission. To mark their disapproval of Lord Milner and his colleagues, they go on strike, and even children of 11 and 12 compose vehement telegrams of protest to the Minister of Education or to the Prime Minister. Sir Valentine Chirol, who gives this information, in one of his articles to The Times of London, says that members of the Egyptian Cabinet themselves complain that they cannot restrain their own daughters. The girls are, indeed, more violent than the boys, and some of the few English women teachers have had an extremely unpleasant time at the hands of their mischievous pupils.

But Sir Valentine brings much more serious than comedy into his account of the Egyptian schools and colleges. "By whatever standard we judge the educational system devised for the youth of Egypt under British control, it is unquestionably the worst of our failures. At the end of nearly four decades illiteracy weighs down 92 per cent of the male population and over 99 per cent of the women of Egypt."

He considers that the one merit of the latest report on elementary education is that it does not blink the facts. It shows how little has been done in the past and how enormous is the task to be made up. A vast and costly scheme is outlined which in 20 years would provide Egypt with 8000 elementary schools and 30,000 teachers. This program is designed to meet the needs of 80 per cent of the boys and 50 per cent of the girls between 6 and 11 years of age, but at present it is only a program.

In higher education the case is not much better, although official interest has centered chiefly upon the secondary schools and colleges. There is nothing like the accommodation needed for the youth of the country requiring such instruction, and there is no real Egyptian university.

As a consequence of this lack of supply of secondary education, private schools have been springing up free from all state control. A report by Mr. Boyd Carpenter, acting adviser in the Ministry of Education for 1918, shows examination results for the last 10 years. It exhibits a general decline in efficiency. Commenting on last year's "catastrophe," as they call it, the examiners declare the root of the evil to lie not only in the uncontrolled increase of numbers sent up by private schools, where the teachers are often "unqualified, ill paid, and occasionally corrupt," but also in the lack of common sense, in the absence of any reasoning power, in the dull, mechanical repetition of memorized

facts, in the want of interest and practical intelligence—defects only less marked in the government schools than in the private schools, and apparently not confined to the pupils alone.

However bitter the truth, it is well there should be spoken, and the present situation faced in all its unpleasantness.

EDUCATION NOTES

The senate of the London University has appointed Sir Edwin Cooper Perry to be principal officer of the university. Between the resignation of Sir Henry Miers as principal, and the date of the present appointment, four years have elapsed. Meanwhile, Sir Cooper Perry has acted as vice-chancellor for more than two years, and with remarkable success. To reconcile the interests of what are called the internal and external sides of the university is no light task, and great tact is also needed for the conduct of the general academic business. In some British universities, the vice-chancellor is also the chief executive officer; this is the case at Manchester, to which university Sir Henry Miers went on leaving London, and probably such a combination of offices renders the position of principal more authoritative and easier to fill. But the University of London is organized on the opposite plan. At present this university is inadequately housed at South Kensington. The Royal Commission, which finished its inquiries some time before the war, recommended that more suitable accommodation should be found for the official headquarters, and indicated several sites, including one in Bloomsbury between University College and the British Museum. It is in this neighborhood that a suitable position has at last been chosen, but the cost will certainly be much greater than was anticipated by the commission. Bedford College, which is a constituent part of the university, is also anticipating a very large expenditure in the near future; not, indeed, expenditure on a site, for the grounds of South Lodge in Regent's Park, where the college is now housed, are sufficient for all purposes. But it was a condition of the lease from the Crown that the old buildings of South Lodge should be cleared away. This gives the opportunity of completing the quadrangle of the new college. Architecturally, that will be a great gain. But the chief need is for accommodation for the great increase in women students, both as regards laboratories and hostels. Then an endowment fund is needed for the purpose of raising the salaries of the staff. It is understood that £250,000 is the amount at which the promoters of the scheme are aiming.

Sir Oliver Lodge is to be succeeded in the principalship of the University of Birmingham by Mr. C. G. Robertson, C. V. O., fellow of All Souls, Oxford. It is especially noteworthy that Mr. Robertson's academic work has been chiefly in connection with the Modern History School. Since 1905 he has held the position of tutor in modern history at Magdalen College, where, in point of fact, he was responsible for the historical teaching given to the Prince of Wales during his undergraduate career. The new principal's experience of administration has been considerable, both at All Souls and in the university. For many years he has been a member of the council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, and during the latter part of the war he was actively connected with the organization of an army school established by the War Office in that university.

The geology department of the University of Oklahoma is to be expanded next season, particularly in relation to the oil fields of Oklahoma. Dr. Samuel Weldman, a petrographer of wide experience, is to join the geology faculty next season. A large number of well cuttings are available from the oil fields of Oklahoma, which can be studied with a view of correlating the various producing strata. In addition to training students in that line of work the department expects to obtain practical results of value to the oil interests of the State. Dr. Joseph Umpleby will continue head of the geology department.

Essays written by pupils in Michigan schools, which were awarded prizes in the war history contest, 1918-19, arranged by the Daughter of the American Revolution in Michigan and the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, have been printed in Bulletin No. 11 of the Michigan Historical Association. The commission is a state department of history and archives, organized May 28, 1913. The subject for 1918-19 was: "What our school (or county) has done to help win the war." The subject for 1919-20 is: "The life and service of distinguished men and women of our country," and the winning essays are to be published in due course.

The undergraduates of Princeton University are to participate in the endowment fund campaign. Their aim will be to raise \$100,000, as their contribution, during the fortnight beginning March 1. Direct subscriptions or pledges covering a period of five years are to be sought.

Jerome F. Kidder, writing from Flisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, to the Evening Post, New York, says that one reason the Negroes are leaving the southern states in large numbers is because they believe better educational opportunities for their children are to be found in the northern states. He says that records of several southern states show that at least half the Negro teachers in public schools have themselves an education of less than six elementary

grades. The majority of these Negro teachers, Mr. Kidder states, are paid on an average \$22.48 a month. Flisk University, which was founded in 1866, and which has graduated more than 1000 of its total of 5000 Negro men and women students, is seeking an endowment of \$2,000,000. Of the graduates, 42 per cent have become teachers.

The Philippine Provinces of Ilocos Norte, Cebu, Iloilo, Albay, and Zamboanga are to have a normal school each, according to the Manila Times. The construction of these normal school buildings will be started at once by the Bureau of Public Works, the whole sum of 100,000 pesos having been made available at the insular treasury with the authority of the insular auditor. It was explained that the opening of these new centers of learning would bring great benefits to the Philippines and would train a large corps of young men and women for the teaching profession in the Philippines, without the need of coming to Manila. Each of the new normal schools is located in a central position which is easily accessible from the neighboring provinces.

A permanent endowment of \$500,000 for research in comparative law and legislation and legal history as a foundation to social welfare and human progress, is urged by Dean Harlan P. Stone of the Columbia University Law School, New York City, in his annual report to Nicholas Murray Butler, president. Uncertainty and confusion exist in American law owing to the enormous increase in the mass of legislation, most of it ill-considered and illogically drafted, he says. Columbia, the report says, has taken the first step by the organization of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund through the generosity of Joseph P. Chamberlain. The plan, as outlined by Dean Stone, would embrace ultimately additional work in Roman law, in conflict of laws and in the jurisprudence of continental Europe and South America.

Albert Bushnell Hart '80, professor of government at Harvard, and a member of the teaching staff of the university since 1883, has been appointed exchange professor to France for next year, to take the place of Prof. Henry A. Yeomans '00, dean of Harvard College, who is the present exchange professor.

Colby College, Maine, is to mark its centennial next June with the performance of an historical pageant of education in a prologue and 16 episodes.

DAY APPRENTICE SCHOOL IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—There is to be opened very shortly in Dublin a day apprentice school. That it will be a success is shown by the fact that some 200 boys sat for the test in English, arithmetic, and drawing for the entrance examination. There are a certain number of scholarships and free places. The holders of scholarships will be paid a maintenance allowance, and the stipend of free places will get such instruments and books as are required, free. Within a few weeks of their start all students will be registered or indentured as apprentices. The scheme is unique in Ireland and the United Kingdom, and probably in Europe.

In technical education Dublin may claim to be in the front rank. In 1909 there were in the technical schools 1967 students, and there are now 4400, and as most of these attend three or four kindred classes, there are 11,060 enrolments. In the same period the capitation grant has risen from £1700 to over £7000, which in itself is evidence of the regular attendance. In public examinations in 1919 there were 471 successes. Besides the new day apprentice school, there are schools of mechanical engineering, architecture and building construction, electrical engineering and physics, wireless telegraphy, printing and book production, commerce, and domestic economy. These are spread over the three institutes in Bonhill Street, Levein Street, and Rutland Square, while in South William Street is the School of Music, attended at present by more than 300 students.

CLASSICAL CLUB, ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Classical Club of St. Louis has been formed, having as one of its purposes opposition to the movement to abolish the study of Greek and Latin in public high schools here. The president is P. W. Shipley, professor of Latin at Washington University. The officers and members are teachers of Latin and Greek in schools and colleges, as well as other interested individuals. In addition, students above the sophomore year in institutions of learning, who are preparing to teach Latin or Greek, and teachers of English and of modern languages, are eligible to membership.

"The movement to abolish Latin and Greek from the schools is largely supported by certain types of people who are looking directly at their own selfish interests," said Professor Shipley. "While business men generally are held responsible for this attitude, many of them are not as guilty as charged. I hear many business men complaining that the schools are not sending out graduates who are able to think. Teaching students to think is one of the objects of teaching the classics. If a young man intends to quit school when he is 14 and spend his days on a high stool, he is right in not taking Latin and Greek. But if he intends to become a citizen of the world rather than a little cog in a little machine, then his classics, as well as his mathematics, which he studies but never uses in his business, will be valuable training to him."

COLLEGE ORATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Recent indications point toward a decided revival of interest on the part of American undergraduates in the art of public speaking. Both debating and oratory are coming back to occupy once more an important place among the extra-curriculum activities. When the present writer was an undergraduate, the crest of the wave of earlier enthusiasm for debating public questions was just passing. In his freshman year, it was still prominent as a feature of college life. In his senior year it had gone, not to return until recently.

Perhaps the only way to account for this rise and fall and rise again is to look back in one's personal experience and see what one may infer from it. Debating was still an undergraduate interest during the Spanish War. The questions arising out of it, such as imperialism and the beginnings of the intellectual war against war, gave public speaking an added impetus. Up until that time Mr. Bryan's domestic policies had been fruitful themes which often led to much undergraduate heat. The Spanish War brought up for the first time international questions. These in turn seemed to be dropping into the background and debating again lagged. The last word of undergraduate oratory of which the present writer remembers to have heard while in college, was a discussion of the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, a topic likely to bring any argument to an end.

But the real reason debating fell from high esteem was not so much due to a dearth of material as to the rapid increase in other notable undergraduate interests that the last 20 years have brought in. Minor sports have increased in number rapidly. Students could win prominence in these who were not chosen for the major teams, and although these minor sports did not carry the prestige or notoriety of a varsity eleven with them, nevertheless the position on a minor team identified the undergraduate as belonging in some measure to the athletic elect. As between the two, debating or a minor sport, there was not much hesitation on the undergraduate's part as to which he would choose.

Other interests also came into being, such as the increased prominence of dramatic associations, slice clubs, and kindred organizations. There were still further outlets, or rather roads to "social prominence" in college, roads which were more pleasant than the drudgery of working up debates. Moreover, the influence of the world outside was no small factor. The professional politician who flourished by oratory was becoming somewhat discredited. The practical business man was entering politics and more and more of the undergraduates were looking forward to business as a career instead of to the life of a ministry. If business was also to provide the politician and if the average undergraduate was to enter business, which he found had nothing to do with oratory, naturally his interest in this subject lagged.

Debating was taken over by the small radical element always present in the colleges and by "grinds" who saw in it the only way to make their talent shine. But neither the radical element nor the "grinds" represent what the undergraduate world regards as social success and thus public speaking fell yet lower in college estimation.

After a long interregnum, in which the coaches of the larger colleges were hard put to it to get enough room men to make up intelligent debating teams, the world war came. And the world found itself facing an entirely new set of problems. These problems, moreover, touched the life of every man. No longer was the undergraduate campus a little place set apart in which young men played games and had a good time. The majority went to the war and came back with a new set of ideas and with, what is more important, a greatly increased sense of responsibility. As officers and privates they had learned something of the difficulties of leadership and of the relation of the spoken word to power over men. They were convinced that one of the purposes of a college training was to make intelligent leaders for present-day democracy and that to be intelligent leaders they had to inform themselves on current affairs.

Thus it has come about that the revival of interest in debating and oratory is from the undergraduate. Without this origin it would have had no vitality, and its prominence again depends upon the continued existence of this new sense of responsibility. For years the faculty have striven to awaken an interest by artificial means, and, of course, without real effect except in the cases of a few individuals. The new interest is general. It does not mean that debating is going to supplant football as an international sport, but it does mean that for the time being, at least, it is to take its proportionate share in undergraduate life. It is not without significance that American students upon their return from France and the camps have concerned themselves with the rejuvenation of one of the intellectual sides of college life.

DARTMOUTH ADMISSION RULE

HANOVER, New Hampshire—A new admission rule for Dartmouth College has been adopted by vote of the faculty. The rule reads as follows:

"Beginning with the year 1921-22, any student from an approved school, graduating with an average in scholarship for the four years of his school course which places him in the first units of English and mathematics, and offering three units of English and two and one-half units of mathematics among his list of subjects, be admitted without conditions."

THE HOME FORUM

Alfred

Alfred was, almost from the very day he came to me, at once servant and friend. I began to feel, almost immediately, that I was like a basket that had been entrusted to a dog. I had Alfred and myself in view when I used this simile in "Erewhon Revisited," page 217. He liked to have some one who appreciated him and whom he could run and keep straight.

A bill sent by some East End firm of bill collectors reached me, making out that I owed 4s. 10d. for groceries to some shopkeeper in Wapping. It was absurd, and Alfred said:

"Do you think, Sir, that I should have been with you all these years and allowed you to owe four and tenpence for groceries?"

Did I want a new hat? Alfred knew very well that I should rub on with the old one unless I was kept up to getting a new one.

"Here, Sir, is a reminder for you; you must keep it in your waistcoat pocket and keep on repeating it to yourself." And the reminder was clipped by him into my waistcoat pocket. It ran: "I am to buy a new hat and a new pair of boots."

On another like occasion I received the following:

"This is the last notice from Alfred to the effect that Samuel Butler, Esq., is to buy himself a new hat on Wednesday morning the 8th of November, 1893. Failing to do so there will be an awful scene on his return to Clifford's Inn.—Alfred."

Here are others:

"You are to work here tomorrow (Tuesday) until 12 o'clock. Then you are to go to Peckham or Wilkinsons and get your dinner. Then reach Drury Lane by 5 to 1 (not later). Put early door, 2/6. When you are inside, and cannot get a seat in the middle, go to the left-hand side and you will see better. Feb. 8, 1892."

"March 15, 1893. I have taken a great fancy to the plant we bought at Peckham on Tuesday and should be very pleased and gratified if you gave it to me and got yourself a geranium when next we go down there.—Alfred."

"Dec. 20, 1894. Please, you are to change your flannels and socks tomorrow morning.—Alfred."

In 1895 I spent several mornings in the MS. Room of the British Museum, rubbing out pencil marks that I had made on many of Dr. Butler's letters while I was writing my "Life of Dr. Butler." Before giving the letters to the museum I wanted these marks rubbed out and, the letters being already in the keeping of the museum, though not yet their property, it was arranged that Alfred and I should have a quiet corner in the MS. Room and rub out marks till we had cleaned up

the letters. Alfred and I sat side by side and presently I found the following scrap thrust under my notice:

"You cannot rub out half so nice as Alfred can."

"Friday, 3.15 P. M.—Dear Sir—Do not forget to give Mr. Gogin the things I have put in the arm chair; if you do there is no excuse for you. The brown paper is to wrap up what he wants of them.—Alfred."

"Nov. 13, 1901" (to quote the latest)

"My dear Sir: You are requested by Alfred to leave off your music composing at 8 o'clock sharp, and to go for a walk on the embankment (weather permitting). Please don't forget for there will be no excuse for you."

Here is one to Jones. "Nov. 28/92—Dear Sir—When you are booking seats at the theater for yourself and Mr. Rockstro, kindly book one for the Governor as I consider it necessary that he should see 'In Town' as it would then give him an idea of what kind of music the public have a taste for. Am sorry you have to leave Barrow's Inn; I will keep a look out for chambers for you.—With love from yours very truly, Alfred."

I am prouder of having received and treasured these scraps of Alfred's than I am of all my books put together.

I do not believe that two men were ever thrown together more suited to one another. My place is exactly the one for which he is most adapted, and he is absolutely the sort of man I like to have about me. There is in fact "a semblable coherence between his spirits and mine," than which I can imagine nothing more enviable or more likely to be enduring.

Returning for a moment to Alfred—readers of "Erewhon Revisited" will find him described with his name in full as solicitor to the Higgs family. This was done in answer to a complaint from Alfred that I had never put him into any of my books:

"You know, Sir, you have put Mr. Pauli in and Mr. Jones and Mr. Gogin, and I think you ought to put me in too."

So I put him in and I believe he is now quite contented.—From "Samuel Butler, A Memoir," by Henry Festing Jones.

Maple-Sap Time

It is pleasant when the noisy streams are just set free, and milder suns melt off

The plashy snow, save only the firm drift

In the deep glen or the close shade of pines—

'Tis pleasant to behold the wreaths of smoke

Roll up among the maples of the hill. Where the shrill sound of youthful

voices wakes

The shriller echo, as the clear pure lymph.

That from the ready trees, in twinkling drops

Falls, 'mid the golden brightness of the morn,

Is gathered in with brimming pails; and oft,

Wielded by sturdy hands, the stroke of ax

Makes the woods ring. Along the quiet air

Come and float calmly off the soft light clouds,

Such as you see in summer, and the winds

Scarce stir the branches. Lodged in sunny cleft,

Where the cold breezes come not, blooms alone

The little windflower, whose just-opened eye

Is blue as the spring heaven it gazes at—

Startling the late loiterer in the naked groves

With unexpected beauty. —Bryant.

Twenty-Nine Palms

"We were now on a gradual descent, the southern rim of the Mojave Desert. From time to time there opened vistas of volcanic-looking ranges, with glimpses of shimmering gray level or splashes of pure white where dry lake-beds glistened with alkali. For hundreds of miles this strange land extends to north and east, known only to venturesome prospectors, a scientific man or two, a few surveyors, a handful of miners; to the rest of the world as foreign and unimaginable as if it were some territory of Mars. Yet what wealth lies locked in that great desolation, for it is, as indeed it looks, a veritable treasure house of minerals," says J. Smeaton Chase in "California Desert Trails."

"At last, five miles down the slope of a narrow valley, I saw a speck that might be a building, perhaps a ranch-house, though no trace of greenness was in view. I pushed on toward it, indulging hopes of eggs, 'stove' bread, milk, perchance a lettuce. But these hopes faded when the supposed farmhouse turned into the grouped shanties of a small mine. However, I was welcomed heartily by the three men on the place, and Kaweah was entertained with barley and water; the latter no trifling gift, for their supply must be replenished at Twenty-Nine Palms, four miles away. I was eagerly questioned for news, for my items were only five days old, while their last news had passed into history two weeks before. The six men who were concerned in developing the mine had formed themselves into two shifts of three a side, taking alternate spells at the works and 'inside' (the term used by desert men to signify the cities and the coast country). The other shift was some days overdue, ensnared by the charms of Los Angeles, and these poor fellows were continually scanning the horizon, like marooned sailors, for signs of the relieving party."

"Evening was coming on, so I soon took the road, tracks from which led off to other small mines, reminders of the lively days of the seventies, when



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum
"The Travelers," an etching by Alphonse Legros

this Twenty-Nine Palms district was a camp of renown. Before long the palms came in sight, and we ended a long day's march soon after sunset. I off-saddled under a cottonwood that stood near a deserted house, and found pasture for Kaweah in a little cénaga, or marshy spot, formerly the site of a village of Chemehuevi Indians from the Colorado River. I do not know who now owns the land, and what is of more account, the water; but when I come on these abandoned settlements of the Indians, at places where they would no doubt have wished to remain, I take them for links in an old but still lengthening chain of wrong.

"The population of Twenty-Nine Palms at the time of my visit numbered two, so that my arrival, on the eve of the Fourth of July, seemed to cast an air of festivity over the scene. The two, one a prospector and old hunter of the locality, the other from 'inside,' received me cordially enough, but remained convinced, I think, in spite of my plain story, that I was 'lookin' up mineral, ain't you now?' They felt it an insult to their intelligence to be asked to believe that anyone would come to Twenty-Nine Palms in July for the sake of seeing the country and 'them old palms.' 'Country?' said the 'inside' man, waving toward a sunset landscape that would have thrown Turner into a frenzy.—Country? Th' ain't no country round here to 'mount to nuthin'."

"Nevertheless, the country was satisfactory to me. To lie at dawn and watch the growing glory in the east, the pure dark light stealing up from below the horizon, the brightening to a holy silver, the first flush of amber, then of rose, then a hot stain of crimson, and then the flash and glitter, the intolerable splendor of the monarch, 'Phobus Superbus,' tyrant of the desert—and of me. I jump up hastily and hurry through my morning's cookery."

"As the sun went down, a deep red light suddenly came over all the view. I never saw anything more startling and instantaneous in its coming, or more theatrical in its intensity of hue. For the few seconds that it lasted I held my breath. The mountains burned as if they were incandescent. Bullion? No, the lava of rubies. Then in a moment it had faded and was gone."

A Still Small Voice

It is easy to forget
God was not found in the earthquake,
In the strong wind or the fire;
It is easy to forget how at last the
prophet heard Him
As a still small voice.

—William Herbert Carruth.

Alphonse Legros as Teacher

Legros' teaching was first of all founded on the old masters. He made students draw in the manner of Leonardo and Raphael, a manner that was ridiculed as "Slade shading"; it was much older than the Slade. He taught them to paint on a rubbed-in ground and to paint directly; in fact, he taught according to the schools of Raphael and the Carracci. He was the first teacher over here who belonged to the unbroken tradition of Italy. He belonged in a direct succession to the great times in Italy, and was fond of tracing his descent through Poussin to Ingres. He painted before the students to teach them a simple and direct method, and would draw before them from life and from the antique. When we went round the schools he would take a student's drawing in hand and, calling other students to him, complete the drawing in their presence. The younger students he would leave to me and tell me to draw their model, some foot or hand, before them, the master looking on the while. It was rather embarrassing, but I got accustomed to working before him. I should like to say that it was always a compliment to have Legros finish one's drawing; he never did it except to students who he thought would profit by it. He had a simple method of not letting students work too long at a cast and waste their time over false finish. He had all the casts moved once every week, whether the students' drawings were finished or not. He hated all pretense and disobedience, and could be very severe.—From "Alphonse Legros: Some Personal Reminiscences," by Sir Charles Holroyd, in the Burlington Magazine for April, 1912.

The "Heart of the Andes"

It was my privilege many years ago to see that great painting, Church's "Heart of the Andes." It was a large canvas, filling the center of one side of a great room. Each visitor was provided with an opera glass for better view. At first one did not seem to need the glass. There were the giant mountains, / On the left were snow-capped peaks rising far into the sunny heaven, fleecy clouds flitting midway about their vast forms. On the right were other peaks of less elevation, grim, rugged masses of rock, dark in the fury of a thunderstorm. You could see that they were distant,

many a mile—far away, under another sky. Between them stretched lower hills, forests, and forest glades, while far back in the center of the landscape shone the blue waters of a quiet lake. You could just distinguish the groves and scattered trees along its shores, and on the farther side could note a group of white specks, which you knew to be the houses of a village. In the foreground were dense masses of forest, and in the very middle a sunlit space full of bright tropical flowers.

When the eye and mind had taken in all that scene, we turned upon it the magnifying glass, when all increased in grandeur and beauty. Every separate crag, every jutting rock of the mountains came clearly into view; we could distinguish the crowns of the individual trees that made up the mass of the forest; the houses of the far village and the white church with its clock tower stood out in clear contour; and we could trace the petals of the bright flowers which seemed to lie at our feet in the foreground.

The artist had first swept the whole scene with a master's vision, and sketched out the mountain masses and all other great features in grand relief and just proportion. That comprehensive sketch answered to the author's or orator's plan of his entire discourse or treatise. Then he had treated with loving care each feature of the wide landscape, devoting himself to the time to that single scene as if it were an independent picture, and as if that scene were all, bringing out the rocks and crags on the mountain side, the individual trees that signalized themselves in the forest, and each flower of nature's bright garden that filled the foreground. Each minor scene was perfected as if it were all, yet its relation to the whole was never lost, but each was more by association or contrast with all else that made the picture. The mountain lake was more placid by contrast with the thunder-smitten crags, the luxuriant forests were more brilliant and the flowers of the plain more delicately beautiful because of the icy peaks rising into cold and silence beyond.—James C. Fernald.

When There Is Peace

This let us pray for—this implore—
That, all base dreams thrust out at door,
We may in nobler aims excel,
And, like men waking from a spell,
Grow stronger, worthier than before,
When there is Peace!
—Austin Dobson.

Consequences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE man who is deterred from action by his fear of consequences usually suffers as much from the effects of his fear as does that man from rashness who, regardless of consequences, rushes precipitately into whatever action is inspired by momentary impulse; and both are about equally censured by those who are not for the moment acutely moved by the fears and emotions which enthrall the human mind. The conceded fact that consequent naturally follows and partakes of the nature of antecedent rightly impels men to consider their motives and acts, but it need not frighten them, and would not, if they understood how to conform thought to the divine Principle of being in which spiritual antecedent and consequent are invariably harmonious. "In Science, man's immortality depends upon that of God, good," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 81 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "and follows as a necessary consequence of the immortality of good." This scientific relationship between God and man shows that every possible consequent of infinite and perfect antecedent is included within the indestructible perfection of spiritual man. As a man recognizes this truth and acts upon it, he loses both fear and recklessness, for he knows that as his motive and thought are controlled by Principle, the consequences of his acts will likewise be harmonious. He will, under divine guidance, be prevented from thought and conduct which, because it is contrary to Principle, inevitably ends in discord.

Although the knowledge that the spiritual man's acts and their consequences are controlled by divine Principle may and does deliver a man from his fears, it cannot relieve him of responsibility, on the human plane, for his own thought and conduct. The evil consequences of the world's evil acts are due to the false antecedent belief in the realness of the unreal, and a man or a world is each responsible for the beliefs that are cherished. The spiritual man exists in unchanging harmony; but the human being, because of his dual belief in good and evil, is obliged constantly to choose between right and wrong. "Be not deceived," Paul wrote to the Galatians, "God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."

With the recognition of divine Principle, the reality of existence is revealed as Mind and idea. According, then, to the thoroughness of a man's endeavor to demonstrate divine Principle, the consequences of material belief, as manifested in sin, disease, and death, are effaced. Because, however, mortals dislike being told that they are responsible for their own sufferings, and because they are even more averse to the effort to think scientifically, they often resist, for a time, the demands and the beneficence of Truth. "Impatient at your explanation," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 237 of Science and Health, "unwilling to investigate the Science of Mind which would rid them of their complaints, they hug false beliefs and suffer the delusive consequences." A perverse belief in the reality of discord does not, however, constitute inharmonious fact; it is never anything but the unreal consequent of an illusive antecedent belief.

The correlative nature of cause and effect is variously expressed throughout the Bible. "He that soweth iniquity," said the writer of Proverbs, "shall reap vanity"; and, "To him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward." It is impossible for a man to know how to sow righteousness, or even that he is sowing iniquity, unless he knows how to distinguish between good and evil, the one as real and the other as unreal, for a man's highest conception of good may be evil, if it is in any way based upon materiality; and however sincerely he may desire to do right, if his sense of right is material, not spiritual, right, it does not express divine Principle, and, scientifically, it is therefore wrong. "Not to know that a false claim is false," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 108 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "is to be in danger of believing it; hence the utility of knowing evil aright, then reducing its claim to its proper denominator,—no body and nothing. Sin should be conceived of only as a delusion. This true conception would remove mortals' ignorance and its consequences, and advance the second stage of human consciousness, repentance." The real man exists at the standpoint of Spirit's consequent, and he needs no other bliss; but the human being is constantly passing through the experience of consequences evil or only comparatively good, because of the lack of purity in the antecedent human conception of being.

Every act of a man or a nation bears its long train of consequences. If an evil act is performed, the evil results of that act inevitably follow; and the unhappy consequences can be healed, the evil obliterated, only as the thought, which is antecedent to the result, repents, is destroyed, and the purpose is changed and conformed to divine Principle, so that it no longer is capable of or deserves to suffer punishment. Then, as Ezekiel declared of him who changes the basis of thought from matter to Spirit, "All his transgressions that he hath committed, they shall not be mentioned unto him." If a man or a nation takes one righteous step and is thereby allied with the impulsion of divine Principle, the con-

sequences of that step need not be feared and cannot safely be evaded. Progression in the further expression of righteousness is the natural evolution of such a step; retrogression from this position must incur the lamentable consequences indicated by the prophet, when he declared of those who were derelict in duty, "All his righteousness that he hath done shall not be mentioned." The man or the nation that follows the dictates of Principle and obeys the Golden Rule need never fear the consequences, for they will partake of the nature of God's consequent, spiritual harmony.

Byron's Opinion of Shelley

For his part, Byron had a most genuine regard for Shelley, and a sincere relish for his society. He set great store by his critical opinion, and admired his poetry very highly, though perhaps not with much of the insight of sympathy. On one occasion (so Mr. Trelawny informs me), he went so far as to say, "If people only appreciated Shelley, where should I be?" Some of his own works, such as "Manfred," and the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," are understood to owe something to the influence and suggestions of Shelley; others were shown to the latter day by day as written. A few of Byron's remarks upon his friend may here be not inappropriately cited. "You are all mistaken about Shelley. You don't know how mild, how tolerant, how good, he was in society, and as perfect a gentleman as ever crossed a drawing room, when he liked and where liked." "He is, to my knowledge, the least selfish and the mildest of men—a man who has made more sacrifices of his fortune and feelings for others than any I ever heard of." He was the most gentle, the most amiable, and least worldly-minded person I ever met; full of delicacy, disinterested beyond all other men, and possessing a degree of genius joined to simplicity as rare as it is admirable. He had formed to himself a beau ideal of all that is fine, high-minded, and noble, and he acted up to this ideal even to the very letter. He had a most brilliant imagination, but a total want of worldly wisdom. I have seen nothing like him, and never shall again, I am certain." Another statement made by Byron, very characteristic of himself, and placing Shelley in a light somewhat different from that in which one is wont to contemplate him, is that he was the only thoroughly companionable man under thirty years of age, whom Byron knew.—From "A Memoir of Shelley," by W. M. Rossetti.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | 3.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | 3.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the content of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year.....\$9.00 Six Months.....\$4.50
Three Months.....\$2.25 One Month.....75c
Single copies 5 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-3 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 313-315 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adley Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 1414 Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 313-315 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 419 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920

EDITORIALS

Australia and Sinn Fein

"The people who would make Ireland an independent republic would, if they could, separate Australia and her sister dominions from Britain, and thus disintegrate the great power which has done, and is destined to do more than any other single nation to preserve the peace of the world." Thus did Mr. Watt, the Federal Treasurer of Australia, characterize, a short time ago, the real purpose of the Sinn Fein movement in Australia. Mr. Watt was replying, at Melbourne, to the statements made to him by an influential deputation, representing the Victorian Protestant Federation, the Loyalist League, the Protestant Alliance, the Royal Orange Lodge, the Freemasons, and the Ulster and Loyal Irish Association. The deputation conveyed to the Federal Treasurer an emphatic protest against the seditious and treasonable utterance contained in papers published in connection with the Australasian Irish Race Convention, which was held recently in Melbourne, and declared that it "viewed with alarm the number of publications, under the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which were printing articles menacing the solidarity of the Empire."

It is possible, of course, to overestimate the importance of the Sinn Fein movement in Australia. Disruptive movements of all kinds have a way of compelling attention, very often quite beyond their deserts. They trust to being heard for their much speaking, and so devote themselves to speaking. In this case, however, the danger is all the other way. Sinn Fein, as it appears in the United States, with all the almost delightful anomalies it provokes, is one thing, and not a very serious thing. Mr. de Valera may make an apparently triumphal progress through the country. He may be greeted by the mayors of cities and by all manner of other important people. He may issue Irish Republican bonds, and even have large numbers of them taken up. But all this has been done before in the United States, many times, and nothing very much has ever come of it. Somehow or another, the wake of a de Valera, like the wake of a great many other "Irish Leaders" before him, is never visible very far behind.

But Sinn Fein, as it appears in Australia, is quite a different matter. There it is, of course, frankly seditious and treasonable. Australia is a British Dominion, a country which, by its devotion and sacrifice during the war, gave unsurpassed proof of loyalty to the British Commonwealth. And yet, from the earliest days of the war, the Sinn Fein movement in Australia was devoting itself to frustrating these efforts, wherever possible, and to affording practical help to the enemies of the Allies. As Mr. Justice Harvey declared, in his summing up at the trial of the seven members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, arraigned for sedition in 1917, their aim had undoubtedly been "collecting moneys in Australia for the purpose of assisting armed rebellion in Ireland against the British Government on the first available opportunity, and that this money was expended in the purchase of warlike matériel from Germany, with which country the leaders of the movement were in communication."

Now the Australasian Irish Race Convention at Melbourne, against which the deputation to Mr. Watt protested, was no mere haphazard "mass meeting," promoted and addressed by people occupying no responsible positions in the community. It was a very carefully organized gathering. The recognized leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand and Australia occupied places on the platform, and the chair was taken by the Premier of Queensland. Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, made the position perfectly clear. They were there, he said, to support the policy of "self-determination for Ireland," a policy which was "really Sinn Feinism." The meeting pledged itself to support Mr. de Valera, and opened a fund to assist the Irish self-determination efforts. Dr. Redwood, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Zealand, insisted that "all good Australians ought to be Sinn Feiners." Dr. Mannix was appointed one of the treasurers of the new fund, and the Dominion of New Zealand and the states of the Commonwealth of Australia were invited "to organize local efforts in support of the central fund."

The most cursory consideration of these facts will, it can scarcely be doubted, bring conviction that Mr. Watt's estimate of the situation is the correct one, and that behind the effort to promote self-determination for Ireland lies the desire and intent, however futile both may be, to bring about the disintegration of the British Commonwealth. Already the first Minister of the Crown, in one of the largest states in the Commonwealth of Australia, has quite frankly proclaimed himself a traitor, and he has been followed in this proclamation by the Roman Catholic hierarchies of Australia and New Zealand.

The Physician and the Health Officer

ANY community which has had experience with organized public health work knows that there is little agreement among medical men themselves on all that sort of activity. Often in a small town, where there are two rival offices, each with half a dozen doctors, the one group can see no good whatever in the theories and methods of the other. Perhaps this is most noticeable in the small community; but probably no medical man will deny that it runs through the whole practice in large cities as well. Consequently, when a health officer is appointed from one group, he naturally arouses the adverse criticism of many of his fellow doctors, as well as of the general public. This is a condition that the medical profession itself would like to counteract. Its very continuance, however, indicates that no one theory of diagnosis and treatment should, from any point of

view, be compulsorily imposed on a whole populace. What there is so little agreement on certainly is not entitled to arrogate to itself complete control over the welfare of the citizens of any community.

When the supposedly most modern of health laws were finally enacted in England, naturally the public expected that it would at least see the results of uniformly accepted and uniformly administered theories. As the situation is developing, however, the only uniformity among the medical people themselves seems to be in condemnation of the National Insurance Act. Thus Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman recently declared, before the National Civic Federation, in New York, that he found the health act in England generally condemned as unsound by insurance men, labor leaders, medical authorities, and employers. In *The Survey* for January 3, 1920, Sir Arthur Newsholme states that "The act in its present form is now generally condemned." What hope can the public have that any reorganization of that immense system for medical control can be any better? "Two medical benefits (medical and sanatorium) and a maternity benefit were conferred under the act," his statement continues, "but, as they have been administered, it cannot be affirmed that any marked public benefit has accrued." In other words, the political administration of medicine is generally admitted to be a failure, even by those who have been the most ardent supporters of public health work.

Naively enough, in the new book called "The Health Officer," which purports to tell "the health officer what to do, how to do it, and why he should do it," a brief chapter is given to "The Physician and the Health Officer." Here the conclusion of the whole matter appears to be that "The benefits which physicians receive from departments of health far outweigh the small losses and inconveniences which are caused by the department's activities." That is to say, even losses of personal prestige on the part of physicians, losses of patients, and the submission of a doctor, who has himself been accustomed to being absolutely autocratic in his work, to the more widespread autocracy of others of his own profession, all these are supposedly compensated for by the simple fact that at any rate medical authorities, and not other officials, have complete sway. To the layman, it is all a curious jangle of theories that would try to get themselves accepted as authoritative. Surely, then, the public will not endure the turning over of all everyday affairs, without reserve, to the so-called epidemiologists and other specialists in the spreading of disease. That would be the very opposite of true public health work, which must be based on the surety of Principle.

The Middle Class Union

THE MIDDLE CLASS UNION in Great Britain has undoubtedly come to stay. Branches are springing up all over the country. Already there are considerably over one hundred, and in the course of a recent statement on the subject in London, Col. Prentice Newman, M.P., a strong advocate of the new movement, declared that the promoters were ready to organize branches in every political division throughout the country. They were, moreover, Colonel Newman said, prepared to give their support, at parliamentary elections, only to such candidates as they might consider satisfactory, and that, where such were not available, they were determined to run candidates of their own.

The union does not claim to be a strike-breaker, in any sense of the term, but it is evidently quite determined so to organize its forces as to make its weight felt whenever issues arise in which its interests are involved. It is pledged, according to a recent resolution, to develop the organization of its members "so as to render effective help in the maintenance of essential public services during any emergency; to prevent 'lightning strikes,' and to demand the representation of the middle classes upon any commission, conference or council appointed by the government."

The Middle Class Union is, moreover, quite confident. It points out, without aggressive intent, but simply as a matter of fact, that whilst organized labor can count on some 10,500,000 votes, the middle classes can count on something like 25,000,000. But the union utters no threats. It simply declares its intention of cooperating with the lawful authorities, and of proving, when necessary, that "the people as a whole are greater and more powerful than even the most thoroughly organized minority." The movement, of course, simply represents the inevitable awakening of the third party to the great industrial issue, and few will be inclined to doubt its essential wholesomeness.

American Studies in England

THE announcement of the foundation of a chair for the study in English universities of American history, literature, and institutions, is of great interest to Americans, and of peculiar significance at this time as a further evidence of the desire in England to foster Anglo-American inter-comprehension. It may be added that this desire is warmly reciprocated on the American side of the water. The foundation of this chair is the result of a proposal made for the tercentenary celebration of the Mayflower and the Pilgrim Fathers, calling for an endowment of £20,000. The proposition is that the chair shall not be exclusively attached to any one university, but, rather, be used for the general purpose of stimulating interest in and study of America in all the British universities. It is to be held for a period of one or two years, alternately, by an American and a British scholar or public man, thus, quoting from the proposal itself, "drawing upon the best intellectual resources of the two countries, and securing a variety of treatment of the subjects dealt with. To create in Great Britain a wider knowledge of America today, and of the history, literature, and institutions of this great trans-Atlantic commonwealth of English-speaking people."

Sir George Watson made the return of the Prince of Wales from his visit to America the occasion of announcing a gift from him of the amount desired for the endowment of this chair, suggesting that it should be known as

the "Prince of Wales Chair," but the Prince declined the honor, on the ground that it was an old tradition that a chair thus endowed should bear the name of the donor.

It is a regrettable fact that there has never been a good popular history of America in the British schools; the study of American history in English universities has been almost completely neglected. A natural result of the establishment of this chair will be to correct this lack. By the same token, a fortunate reflection of this action might properly be the rewriting of certain portions of English histories in use in American schools, dwelling less upon the old quarrels and prejudices, and more upon the knowledge of the English people as they have come to be known through the war.

There can be no question of the advantage on both sides of a closer study of the history, literature, and institutions of each. America began her national life equipped with British moral and intellectual endowments, but during the 300 years which have elapsed has assimilated some, rejected others, and added to the original equipment as national necessity has demanded; and a study of these changes should not only be instructive to the average Englishman, but of the greatest historical interest. The only doubt which arises is whether the program outlined can possibly be covered by the foundation and endowment of a single chair. To include, as it proposes, "American history, literature, and institutions," and to exercise this function, not for a single university, but for the eighteen universities in Great Britain, is attempting to comprehend courses which any one of the leading American universities would divide into at least a dozen separate parts. The provision, also, that the incumbent of this chair shall hold it for not over two years means a loss of momentum which prevents intensive work.

Perhaps, however, this is to be but the beginning of a series of such endowments, which would accomplish the publicity which is the obvious intention. England has not forgotten what a large percentage of graduate students were attracted to Germany before the war because it was in German universities alone that they could secure adequate learning in research; nor have they forgotten what good use the Germans made of this wonderful opportunity to spread their propaganda, or how much this propaganda affected public opinion in America during the early stages of the war. American research students have been attracted thus far to England primarily for the study of English medieval history, and American history since 1783; but no British university has offered the attractions for such students as those provided by the *École des Chartes*, the *École des Hautes Études*, and the *École des Sciences Politiques* in Paris.

The Sir George Watson Chair will not serve as an originating source of knowledge, but, on the other hand, it will provide an intermediary and popular opportunity which points in the same direction.

The Sandwiches of Old

IT WOULD be easy to guess that not even a whole yearful of other centenaries could interfere with the success of a centenary celebration at Honolulu. There is a charm about this city in the midst of the Pacific, as everybody knows who has seen Sir Harry Lauder set a big theaterful of men and women thinking of sunny skies, and palms, and balmy air and warm blue seas just by the singing of a little, crooning song about the Hawaiian capital. But those who know the city as a comfortable place of business, or a vacation resort for people of wealth or fashion; whose mental pictures of it deal with throngs of people in modern summer attire, whether in town or out at the famous beach where the surf-riding of early days now has its modern counterpart; who recall such recent demonstrations as those of the Boy Scouts, the war drives, the Liberty Loan parades, in which the islanders showed all the enthusiasm and energy of the most up-to-date communities of the neighboring mainland in supporting the American war effort—will these people bother themselves to think about the Hawaii of other days, the old Hawaii, the Sandwich Islands to which came the missionaries whose experiences of a hundred years ago are now, in April, to be commemorated?

There was an American flavor to island life, even in those earlier times. But of course the conditions were primitive. The new arrivals from the States found no such taste in matters of dress as those which new arrivals will find when they step ashore in the days of the coming celebration. It was one of the first missionary successes that the island throngs of the time could be induced to wear any clothing at all. Even church-going, to the Hawaiian of old, was easier than dressing. So much so, that the early convert, we are told, thought nothing of proceeding comfortably naked to the church door, of a Sunday, donning a scanty but decent costume for the service, doffing it again on emerging, and returning home with Sunday clothes all neatly bundled under his arm. In the light of such thoughtless disregard of attire, the Chinese and Japanese who later began to come to the islands in great numbers, clad in simple tunic or kimono, seemed dressed with elaboration. And as the influx of non-islanders has steadily increased, so has the predilection for clothes, until today Honolulu streets offer hardly more picturesque variations from general custom than do the highways and byways of any other capital.

As for the American flavor of early days, it was contributed by the sailors of the American whaling fleets. They found the islands a convenient and comfortable spot in which to break the monotony of long voyages, and incidentally it was the firearms and ammunition they furnished that enabled the redoubtable Kamehameha to make himself the first Emperor of his insular group, instead of merely King of its most important unit. Fur traders also found it agreeable to winter in the islands, dressing the furs which they had obtained upon the colder coasts of the mainland, and carrying back to the States the sandalwood which was then profusely available at the hands of Kamehameha and his henchmen. And sandalwood, in turn, was the means of getting the vessels, and arms, and ammunition, and military stores with which the warrior King maintained himself.

Who can say how far the American direction to island development was influenced by the opportuneness of the

missionary advent? Not every shipload of missionaries, it must be said, has landed upon a Pacific isle just at the time when some native monarch has waged successful war upon the autocracy of old gods, broken through such binding restrictions as that of the taboo system, and swept the land clear of all established religion. For just that condition of affairs in the Sandwich Islands, however, the American missionaries had Kamehameha to thank. They reached the islands in the nick of time, were welcomed, and from that day to this the Christian religion has had a relatively easy time of it in the islands. And living there, by the same token, has been relatively peaceful and happy for all concerned.

No wonder that the Hawaiians of the present are planning to begin their celebration of next April with a Missionary Day. Just why it was that the earliest explorers, in the main, seem to have skipped the Sandwich group in their combings of Pacific waters, and left the historic discovery to the famous Captain Cook as late as 1778, need not worry the Honolulu celebrators. There is a happy significance in the fact that, for them, history begins with the arrival of the American missionaries.

Notes and Comments

MEXICO is still largely a candle-light country, says Consul Edward A. Dow, at Ciudad Juarez, and the candle-makers of that city seem to think that it will long continue to be so, for they are considering the purchase of larger equipment than the machine that now turns out 140 candles an hour. These candles, at about 2½ cents each, are cheaper than kerosene, which now costs, in Juarez, it seems, from 50 to 100 per cent more than in the United States. One may imagine that there is not much reading in the evening in these candle-lit homes, and that some of Mexico's troubles would disappear if the distinction were removed between the candle light of so many dwellings and the electricity or gas that illuminates homes in the cities. The candle manufactory in Juarez may not be very large, but it throws much light on living conditions in Mexico.

THE British Government being so much less impulsive than the man mentioned by the American Investor who was persuaded by a plausible impostor to invest \$30,000 in a monopoly of "all the ice at the North Pole," the fact that sovereignty has been claimed for Britain over much of the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and plans are said to be afoot for exploiting the mineral resources of the Frozen South, indicates a pretty carefully considered conviction that the obstacles of transportation and climate can be overcome and a seemingly inaccessible part of the world made contributory to the everyday needs of the rest of it. If that desirable end is brought about, it would seem fair that the nation which does it should derive reasonable profit. Coal would be one of the products, and it is rather an odd thought that the frigid zone may some day be an important provider of fuel to heat the temperate zone.

How completely, and how unwittingly, so far as the national consciousness was concerned, the United States had lost interest in maritime matters before the war is indicated by the statement that the coming National Marine Exposition in New York City will be the first of its kind in about twenty years. The exposition has a very practical purpose, namely, to help in disposing of the European-made goods which the United States must now accept from foreign debtors without disorganizing home industries. Mr. P. H. W. Ross, president of the National Marine League, believes that the exposition will show how, by the use of American ships, these "American-owned products of European manufacture may be distributed and sold throughout the world, without even touching American soil." In any event, the exposition will present, to those who visit it, a more objective idea of modern American ships and shipping than comes even from the wide newspaper and magazine publicity that has been given the subject.

LORD ROSEBURY has sent a message to a Scots newspaper saying that he wished it all success "in combating the irritating and demoralizing bureaucracy in 1920." Much sympathy is to be felt for anyone who has endured the systematized vagaries of bureaucracy, but it may be doubted whether his lordship is not a little hard on his own country. A man with the great acquaintance with the Continent that Lord Rosebery possesses must know that the English-speaking bureaucracy is in its infancy. The Circumlocution Office is an English figure, but it had to be named by Dickens; in Europe it is not named; it is a part of the fabric of public life and taken as much for granted as the morning paper. A system never thinks. A John Stuart Mill may devise a department of the civil service, but no one guarantees that the staff shall be composed of other Mills with the same breadth of view and the same capacities. Alexander Hamilton found this out, and so has every one who has battled with the legions of the mediocre.

THAT Sergeant York will succeed in his purpose of raising money to establish schools in the mountains of Tennessee would seem to go without saying; and to some, at least, who attended his lecture the other evening in Boston, the sight of this American soldier from the mountains, decorated with medals for an act of bravery that made him famous, and appealing in simple language for help in giving to the youth of that section a fair opportunity for education, must have appeared a truly impressive individual result of the war.

Rye may be, owing to the sea's vagaries on that part of the English coast, two miles inland at the present day, but she does not forget her ancient glory as a Cinque Port. Did not Rye furnish nine ships, in the time of Edward III, toward the siege of Calais? She did. And so Rye, supported by her ancient reputation as a port of importance, and clothed in the charm of her present old-worldliness, set herself, the other day, to do honor to England's greatest sailor. She conferred on Earl Beatty the freedom of the town.